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ABSTRACT

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the educational systems of member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the series is to assist OCCD member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics. In this volume the educational systems of Iceland, New Zealand, and Portugal are classified by type of education which includes the following: Preprimary, Primary, Secondary, Higher Education, Technical Education, Special Education, and Teacher Education. The information provided for each type includes length of studies, admission requirements, certification conferred, organization of studies on a full-time or part-time basis, and other information of possible interest. Definitions of terms used in the OECD classification are provided, as well as short bibliographies, which give sources of information regarding the educational institutions of each country. (Author/RM)

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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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CLASSIFICATION DES SYSTEMES D'ENSEIGNEMENT

ISLANDE NOUVELLE-ZELANDE PORTUGAL

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

ICELAND
NEW ZEALAND
PORTUGAL

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1975

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up under a Convention signed in Paris on 14th December, 1960, which provides that the OECD shall promote policies designed :

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- *to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;*
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INTRODUCTION

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of all OECD Member countries. It is a complement to the earlier OECD "handbook" for educational planners: Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning which was published in 1967; one of the conclusions of which was the need to establish a "conversion key for all OECD Member countries so that published national data can be readily converted on the basis of the standardized system" as proposed in the above publication*.

The purpose of both the "handbook" and this classification is to assist OECD Member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics.

In fact, although education is first and foremost a national concern, the problems experienced in the development of educational systems are often similar in a number of countries. For this reason, it may be useful to compare different countries' solutions to specific problems. But for such comparisons to be valid, they must be based on common terms of reference; the statistics must, insofar as possible, have the same meaning in the various countries concerned.

For the statistics published by national authorities to be used as a basis for inter-country comparisons, a classification system and a set of definitions must be adopted which are acceptable and applicable to all the countries interested in making such comparisons.

Efforts have been made in various OECD studies to publish statistics on as comparable a basis as possible; no classification of education systems in their entirety has yet been established. The preparation of such a classification for OECD Member countries was included in the programme of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel which has recently been replaced by the Education Committee.

* This publication was endorsed by the OECD Council "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics".

The "handbook provides the basic analytical framework and rationale for the classification; the present study shows in detail how the different parts of each country's education system are related to the reference frame in the "handbook". It is intended to be a guide to anyone who wishes to compare or understand the structure of the education system in OECD Member countries.

To establish a conversion key for the different countries, we have to start with the national classification of each country; in principle, only those types of education or institutions which are explicitly treated in national statistics are included. The degree of detail in published statistics varies enormously from country to country, and this explains the divergence in the size of the entry for different countries in these volumes. Where appropriate, and when the information was available, other types of education have also been mentioned.

The next step was to compile maximum information on these different types of education so as to assess them qualitatively. The evaluation criteria included length of studies, admission requirements (i.e. previous schooling), qualifications conferred and the possibility of transfer to other types of education, organisation of studies on a full-time or on a part-time basis, and any other information of possible interest to potential readers.

On the basis of this information, each type of education or institution has been reclassified under the OECD system, both from the standpoint of standardized designation and in terms of its position on the educational ladder by year of study.

Since education is now being extensively reorganised in many countries, the present study attempts to present the existing situation but also to give an indication of changes which have occurred during the past ten years.

While the present classification is valid for the situation at the date mentioned for each country, it may no longer hold for the new educational structures and concepts towards which some countries are already moving: for example, the discontinuance of the notion of levels and grades, continuing or recurrent education, etc. These changes will be taken into account in future revisions of this classification.

Since educational statistics in most countries are still cast in a national mould which reflects traditional administrative needs, it is hoped that this conversion key may help to promote a better mutual understanding of the systems in the different countries, permit the compilation and presentation of comparable statistics and enable each country to identify easily what is covered by each aggregate presented in a particular study.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE OECD CLASSIFICATION*

This is a classification by type of education and not by institution providing education. In fact, pupils of the same institution may, depending on the section or options chosen, take a general or vocational course, a course preparing them for higher studies, or a terminal course. Only the different types of education are suitable for inter-country comparison. A case in point is that of the universities: as educational institutions they may provide, in addition to courses leading to the officially recognised first university degree, courses of shorter duration leading to qualifications below first-degree level and comparable to those awarded by higher education institutions not having university status. Conversely, non-university institutions may award the equivalent of a university degree.

Pre-primary

Non-compulsory education preceding entrance into primary education.

Primary

Compulsory general education for all pupils. In systems providing a comprehensive-type education for all pupils which covers all or part of their compulsory schooling, only those years in which there is no differentiation (in the form of subject options) have been regarded as primary education.

General secondary

Education which is not direct preparation for an occupation.

Technical secondary

Education designed as direct preparation for an occupation or trade.

* For further details of this classification, the reader is referred to Chapter IX of Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning, OECD, 1967.

Secondary (a)

General or technical education offers pupils, upon completion, a relatively good chance of continuing their studies in a higher education establishment.

Secondary (b)

General or technical education, after which pupils have little chance of continuing to higher education.

This separation of secondary education into types (a) and (b) seems preferable to the frequently-used division into lower and upper levels or 1st and 2nd cycles because in more and more cases the lower level is common to all pupils (although sometimes composed of different sections) and only at the end of this period do pupils receive final guidance and make definitive choice concerning their future schooling.

Teacher training

Preparatory training for the teaching profession.

Non-university type higher education*

Higher education leading to a specific qualification, often occupational and, unlike the first university degree, generally not offering the possibility of pursuing doctorate or other post-graduate studies.

University type higher education*

The length of the different types of education varies from country to country. It was therefore considered advisable to specify the corresponding years of study in the educational scale so as to permit any regrouping necessary for inter-country comparisons.

* Where it has not been possible to make the distinction between non-university higher education and university higher education as defined here, the level of the degree awarded at the end of the different types of studies has been specified: below first-degree level, intermediate diploma (usually preparatory to first degree), first or basic degree, higher degree (above first degree), doctorate.

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(January 1975)

Compulsory schooling : 8 years , from the age of 7 to 15.

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1. Smábarnaskóli (nursery schools)	3 - 4	-	-		Local communities may establish schools for 5 and 6 year old children, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Education. So far, this possibility has been made use of only in the case of one school at Reykjavik. Voluntary organisations have, on the other hand, established and operated a number of daytime nurseries, play schools and kindergartens for children aged 2 - 5, receiving financial aid from the local authorities for this purpose.	Pre-primary	
2. Primary education							
2.1. Barnaskóli (primary school)	6	7 years old. The child may be 6 if his birthday is between 1st September and 31st December of that year.	Barnapróf (primary school certificate). Pupils leave at the age of 12 or 13 and automatically enter lower secondary school after passing a leaving examination.	Full time	The primary school is divided into: yngri deild - first stage (2 years) and eldri deild - second stage (4 years). Parents are not required to send their children to school provided that they can give the children sufficient instruction. Foreign languages are not normally taught in the primary school; on the other hand, swimming is a compulsory subject. N.B. In 1974 a new Law relating to compulsory schools took effect. It states that "Barnapróf" is phased out ard compulsory education is continuous up to "Landspróf" (3.2). Landspróf and Gagnfraedapróf (3.3) shall be combined in 1980. The provision of the law will increase compulsory education by one year (ages 7 - 16).	Primary	1 - 6

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3. Secondary education, lower level	2 - 4				The curricula are supposed to be the same for all types of the lower secondary general schools. The division into different types of schools is a matter of practical administrative convenience, and the type of school depends mainly on the size of the community.		
3.1. Unglingaskólar (lower secondary schools)	2	Finished 6 years in primary school.	Unglingapróf, an examination giving access to various specialised schools.	Full time		General secondary (b)	7 - 8
3.2. Miðskóli (middle school)	3	"	Landspróf, allowing entrance to various specialised schools. Pupils from the general section (see col.6) with a good leaving certificate are given admission to the Teacher Training College and to the grammar school.	"	After 2 years of study, pupils in the 4-year course (3.3) pass similar exams as pupils in the 2-year secondary school (3.1), and after 3 years the same exams as those in the middle school (3.2). This exam is standardized throughout the country and forms the basis of admittance to grammar school. Those who do not qualify may go for a 4th year to the secondary general school (3.3).	General secondary (a) or (b)	7 - 9
3.3. Gagnfræðaskóli (general secondary school)	4	"	Gagnfræðapróf after 4 years, giving admission to vocational and specialised schools or lower division of teacher training, but not to higher education.	"	The schools are usually divided into a general and a technical section, the latter being subdivided into a vocational and a commercial division for the last 2 years of "gagnfræðaskóli" (3.3). Training as skilled workers and office clerks is provided in these divisions, respectively, but access to higher education is not obtained. At the secondary level, only a few private schools exist.	General or technical secondary (b)	7 - 10
3.3.1. Framhaldsdeild gagnfræðaskóla (continuation classes)	1 - 2	Gagnfræðapróf	With certain conditions, giving access to secondary schools, upper level, and specialised schools.	"	Offering further study in subjects such as languages, mathematics, science and bookkeeping.	General secondary (a) or (b)	11 or 11 - 12

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3.4. Héradsskólar (district secondary general schools)	2	Finished 8 years compulsory schooling.	Similar exams as the last 2 years of gagnfraedaskóli	Full time	"Héradsskólar" are boarding schools and their principal task is to receive pupils from the 2-year secondary school (3.1). In parts of the country, 2-year lower secondary schools are run as a direct continuation of primary school. This is particularly true in the rural areas and smaller villages.	General secondary (b)	9 - 10
3.5. Kvennaskóli (secondary school for girls)	4	Finished 6 years at primary school.	Examination equal to gagnfraedapróf plus some additional subjects (see col.6).	Full time	This is a school at Reykjavik attended mostly by girls having obtained high marks in the primary school. In addition to the regular curriculum of lower secondary school, this school emphasizes sewing, embroidery and training in typing and office work. The study may also be concluded after 2 years with "Unglingapróf", or 3 years with "Landspróf".	General secondary (b)	7 - 10
4. Heyrnleysingjaskólinn (school for the deaf and dumb)	Variable				This school, situated in Reykjavik, is partly a boarding school receiving children from all parts of the country. It is financed entirely by the State. A home for children suffering from serious mental handicaps is financed by the State. Various private institutions for handicapped children receive State aid. The law does not prescribe any definite length of study which, in practice, takes into account each individual's possibilities to benefit from the teaching.	Special	1 - 6/8

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
5. Menntaskólar (secondary schools - upper level)	4	3 years in a lower secondary school and passing the exam.	Stúdentspróf (matriculation exam) giving entrance to the university.	Full time	7 schools exist, 3 in Reykjavik, 1 in Kópavogur, 1 at Akureyri, 1 at Laugarvatn, 1 in Isafjördur. At the end of the first year, the student selects a section, specialising in science, languages, natural sciences, social sciences, economics or arts, and his specialisation becomes greater with each of the remaining 3 years. One school (Hamrahlid in Reykjavik) offers the aggregate point system, thus making length of study more flexible ($3\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 years for matriculation examination).	General secondary (a)	10 - 13
6. Technical education							
6.1. Húsmaedraskolar (domestic science schools)	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1	Finished compulsory school. Age 17 years.	Leaving certificate. This certificate is necessary for those who want to attend a Teacher's Training College in Domestic Science.	Full time	The chief subjects are home management, handicrafts and weaving.	Technical secondary (b)	9 or variable
6.2. Búnadarskóli (school of farming and agronomy)							
6.2.1. General division	2	Finished compulsory school. Age 18 years.	The exam giving admission to the advanced course.	Full time	The instruction is both practical and theoretical, comprising a number of general subjects.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	9 - 10
6.2.2. Advanced division	2	Having finished the general course and participated in a special preparatory course.	Héradsrádunautur (advisor in general farming and animal husbandry), giving admission to agricultural college abroad, mainly in Scandinavia.	Full time	The course is chiefly theoretical in the field of farming and agronomy.	"	11 - 12

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6.3. Gardyrkjuskóli (horticultural school)	2	Finished compulsory school and 2 years of practical experience. Age: 17 years.	Leaving certificate.	Full time	The courses are mainly practical, in market gardening and general horticulture.	Technical secondary (b)	9 - 10
6.4. Vocational training schools							
6.4.1. Idnskólar (vocational schools for handicrafts)	3 - 4	Successfully completed 3 years of secondary schooling or passed an entrance examination. Age: 15 years.	Idnskóleprór (skilled worker's diploma)	Part time	The running costs are shared between the State and the commune concerned. The schools can be conducted as evening schools or in the form of courses with instruction of 12 consecutive weeks in each class. Instruction is both practical and theoretical. By Law No. 68/1966, these schools are to be reduced in number but made greater in size. The schools are to be daytime schools.	Technical secondary (b)	10 - 12/13
6.4.2. Verknámskóli (technical school)	1	Finished compulsory school.	Giving admission to further vocational training.	Full time	These schools are established in accordance with Law No. 68/1966. This is a preparatory education, providing 1 year of basic instruction in use of tools, machinery and materials. It will, to some extent, replace the practical training which apprentices of trade have received hitherto.	Technical secondary (b)	9
6.4.3. Meistaraskóli (school for masters in trade)	1	Journeyman's certificate.	Fully qualified master.	Full time	This course is also a consequence of the new law. It will be established at some of the existing vocational schools.	Technical secondary (b)	Variable
6.5. Hótel og veitingaskóli (hotel and catering school)	3	Landspróf Age: 16 years	Leaving certificate.	Full time	In addition to the main course, 4-months courses for cooks on fishing vessels and merchant ships are held at the school. No statistics.	Technical secondary (b)	10 - 12
6.6. Maritime schools							
6.6.1. Stýrmannaskóli (nautical school)	1 - 3	Gagnfraedapróf, 24 months at sea and to be 18 years of age.	Ship officer mate certificate.	Full time	The school trains officers at different levels both for the fishing fleet and the merchant navy.	Technical secondary (b)	11 - 13

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6.6.2. Vélskóli (marine engineering school)	1 - 3	Gagnfraedapróf or Landspróf.	Mechanics or marine engineers.	Full time		Technical secondary (b)	10/11 - 11/13
6.6.3. Fiskvinnsluskóli (school of fish processing)	2 + 1	Gagnfraedapróf or Landspróf.	Master of fish processing. Fish processing technician.	Full time	The studies are both theoretical and practical including 11 months of practical training in fish processing. This school was established in 1971, according to Law No. 55/1971.	Technical secondary (b)	10/11 - 11/12 12/13
6.7. Commercial schools							
6.7.1. Verzlunarskóli (secondary commercial school)				Full time	The schools receive some support from the State, but their chief financial needs are met by the country's commercial interests.		
- General commercial division	4	Landspróf or Gagnfraedapróf and an entrance examination in certain cases.	Verzlunarpróf. The examination also gives access to the academic division.		Similar to the Gagnfraedaskólar or corresponding classes of the "menntaskólar" except for the stress laid on subjects related to business (e.g. economics, bookkeeping, as well as practical office work) from the very beginning of the study.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	9 - 13
- Academic division	2	Exam from the general division with required minimum standard of marks.	Stúdentspróf (matriculation exam),		Similar for the final classes of "menntaskólar"(5).	Technical secondary (a)	13 - 14
6.7.2. Samvinnuskóli (co-operative commercial school)	2	Gagnfraedapróf or Landspróf.	Examination with certain conditions giving access to grammar schools.			Technical secondary (b)	11 - 12
6.8. Fine arts							
6.8.1. Tónlistarskólar (music schools)	4	Finished compulsory school.	Leaving certificate.	Variable	The courses cover both instrumental music and musical theory. These schools are conducted both as part-time and full-time schools.	Technical secondary (b)	9 - 12

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6.8.2. Leiklistar- og listdansskólar (schools of drama)	2	Finished compulsory school.	Leaving certificate.	Full time	The school is attached to the National Theatre of Iceland offering courses for those wishing to become professional dancers or actors. The form of schools of drama and ballet is being reorganised. A school of ballet exists at the National Theatre. Entrance is by examination and compulsory education is required. In 1974, a school of drama run jointly by the National Theatre and Reykjavik Drama Society was established. Entrance qualifications: "landspróf" or "gagnfraedapróf" and entrance examination. Length of study: 2 years. Laws and regulations are being prepared.	Technical secondary (b)	9 - 10
6.9. Handida-og myndlistarskólar (applied arts schools)				Full time	The school also offers various types of courses which are open to the general public, and refresher courses for teachers in the field of arts and crafts.	Technical secondary (b)	
- Division of graphic art	2 + 2	Leaving certificate after 3 years in a secondary lower school.	Leaving certificate.		The course consists of 2 years preparatory study and 2 years of specialisation. Various options are available.		10 - 13
- Artistic handicraft division	2	"	"		Courses in the various crafts such as weaving, fashion design, pottery making, etc. are given.		10 - 11
6.10. Iproettaskólar (physical education schools)					There are no legal provisions relating to such schools, but one exists in Reykjavik giving education and training to instructors and other individuals but not on the basis of a fixed curriculum.	Technical secondary (b)	

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7. Adult education							
7.1. Námsflokkar og málaskólar (adult education and language courses)	Vari-able	Variable.	Variable.	Part time	The education is usually given as evening courses. There are both elementary and advanced courses in a great variety of subjects for both old and young.	Adult education	
7.2. Bréfaskoli (correspondence courses)	"	"	"	"	Courses are arranged by the Federation of Icelandic Co-operative Societies and the National Trade Union Federation. No statistics.	"	
7.3. Lýdháskóli ("folk" high school)	2	-	No examination.	Full time	The original idea was to adopt the Scandinavian form, but such schools have, in Iceland, developed into the "herasskólar". They can, therefore, hardly be said to exist, although the idea is still cherished by some and has been revived in connection with discussions about a future cultural and educational centre of the Church of Iceland at Skálholt, Southern Iceland. Lýdháskoli in Skálholt was established in 1971, offering 2 years of studies, mainly in social studies, languages, literature, also Biblical studies. There are no entrance requirements but students must be at least 18 years of age.	Adult education	
8. Higher education - non-university type							
8.1. Taekniskóli (technological college)	2½	Having passed an entrance exam or completed the 1-year preparatory course.	Technicians	Full time	This type of school was established in 1964. A special division (undirbuningsdeild) provides students having sufficient practical training, with instruction in basic theoretical subjects.	Higher non-university (technology)	
	4½		Engineer (Teknikum) providing qualifications for university entrance in engineering.	"	Engineer parallels a civil engineer degree from a university, but is more orientated towards practical applications.		

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8.2. Hjúkrunarskólar (schools of nursing)	3	Gagnfraedapróf (3.3) and 2 years additional education /e.g. Framhaldsdeild (3.3.1)7.	Nurse	Full time	These are schools providing theoretical and practical training of qualified registered nurses.	Higher non-university (medical sciences)	
8.3. Ljósmaedraskoli (the school for midwives)	2	Gagnfraedapróf and minimum age of 20 years.	Midwife	"	The school is operated in connection with the maternity ward of the National Hospital at Reykjavik.	"	
9. Higher education - university type							
9.1. The University of Iceland		The matriculation exam (Studentspróf) qualifies for entrance, although faculties may prescribe specific requirements before accepting students.	The final degree conferred is that of candidatus. The University also confers the degree of Doctor in the different faculties, either as an honorary degree or to candidates who have published a thesis. The degree of M.A. magister artium (7 years study) is conferred at different faculties.	Full time	The University of Iceland is a State University. The academic year is divided into two terms, autumn and spring, and examinations are held in January and May-June. Students pay a small registration fee and there are no tuition fees. In 1952, the State established a Students' Loan Fund.	Higher university	
Faculties							
9.1.1. Gudfraedi (theology)	5		Candidatus theologiae.			Humanities (first degree)	
9.1.2. Laeknisfraedi (medicine)	6		Candidatus medicinae et chirurgiae.			Medical sciences (first degree)	
Lyfjafraedi lyfsala (pharmacy)	3		Examination in pharmacy.		Department of pharmacy was added in 1957.	(lower degree)	
9.1.3. Tannlaeknisfraedi (dentistry)	5		Candidatus odont.		Dentistry is a separate faculty since 1972.	(first degree)	

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9.1.4. Lögfraedi (law)	5		Candidatus juris.			Law (first degree)	
9.1.5. Viðskipta-fraedi (economics and business studies)	4		Candidatus oeconomiae.		Economics and business studies is a separate faculty since 1962.	Social Sciences (first degree)	
9.1.6. Þjódfélags-fraedi (sociology and political science)	3		B.A.		This is an inter-faculty department combining the facilities of the faculties of Medicine, Law, Economics and Philosophy.	(first degree)	
9.1.7. Verkfraedi og raunvisindi (engineering and science)	3 - 4		B.S.			Technology	
A. Verkfraedi (engineering)	4		B.S.		To qualify as a Civil Engineer students must take additional courses abroad.	(first degree)	
- Byggingaverk-fraedi (construction engineering)							
- Véla og skipa-verkfraedi (mechanical and nautical engineering)							
- Rafmagnsverk-fraedi (electrical engineering)							
- Edlisverkfraedi (physical engineering)	2		(See col.6)		The instruction covers the 2 first years of the final degree in civil engineering. Students must complete their studies abroad.	(lower degree)	
- Efnaverkfraedi (chemical engineering)	2		"				

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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B. Science - Staerdfraedi (mathematics) - Edlisfraedi (physics) - Efnafraedi (chemistry) - Liffraedi (biology) - Jardfraedi (geology)	3		B.S.		In 1968-9, there was a reorganisation within the University and the sciences were transferred from the philosophy faculty and made separate departments within the faculty of Engineering and Science.	Pure Sciences (first degree)	
9.1.8. Heimspeki (faculty of philosophy)	3		B.A.		This degree is offered in combined courses of languages, history, philosophy education and psychology.	Humanities (first degree)	
- Islensk fraedi (Nordic studies)	3 + 1 or 2		B.A. M.A. Candidatus magisterii		This degree along with the M.A. degree are offered to graduates specialising in Nordic studies, history and English (M.A. only)	(first degree) (post graduate degree) (M.A. degree)	
9.2. Islensk fraedi fyrir útlendinga (Icelandic philology for foreign students).	2		B. Philological Icelandic.		2 year course normally taken by foreign students.	(lower degree)	

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
1. Smábarnaskólar (nursery school)	School for nursery school and pre-primary school teachers	2	The candidates must have passed Stúdentspróf + 2 years (3.3.1) and be at least 18 years of age. The instruction is both theoretical and practical. The school is situated in Reykjavik.
2. Barnaskólar (primary school) Unglingaskólar (lower secondary school - 2 years)	Kennaraháskóli Islands, Teachers' training college.	3	Entrance qualifications: Stúdentspróf. The college offers 3 years studies at university level, leading to a B.Ed. degree, qualifying for teaching at compulsory school level. It also offers continuation courses for qualified teachers.
3. The following schools (see col.2) qualify as teacher in the primary and secondary school as well as in the appropriate special vocational schools.	Ibróttakennaraskóli Islands (training college for teachers of physical education)	1	The entrants must have finished 3 years in a lower secondary school and be 18 years old. The course is to be prolonged by 1 year.
	Husmaedrakennaraskóli (training college for teachers of domestic science).	2	Entrants must have obtained the "landspróf" or the "gagnfraedapróf" with the minimum of marks required. In addition to this, candidates must have graduated from a fully qualified domestic science school. A competitive entrance exam may be held if considered necessary. The course is to be extended by 1 year.
	Tonlistarskóli, Kennaradeild (music conservatory, teacher training division).	2	This course is available at the Conservatory of Reykjavik.
	Myndlista-og Handidaskóli, Kennaradeild (school of arts and crafts, teacher training division).	2	Courses are given in graphic art and weaving. Students who are not holders of a General Teacher Certificate must also participate in the 2-year course provided in the preparatory division for specialised training of the Teacher training college.
4. Midskoli, Gagnfraedaskóli, Héradsskóli, Menntaskóli. (schools of secondary education, after 2 years in a lower secondary school).	University	Variable	To qualify for a permanent appointment as a teacher in the 2 upper forms of lower secondary schools and in the grammar schools, candidates are required to be holders of a university degree in the respective subjects.
5. University	University		The teaching staff consists of: Professors; Assistant Professors; Lecturers; Part-time Teachers.

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NEW ZEALAND

(March 1975)

Compulsory schooling : 10 years, from the age of 5 to 15.

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1. Free kindergartens	Up to 2	To be 3 years old		Part time	Attendance is voluntary and may be for morning or afternoon sessions. Provision and control of kindergartens is under local associations and committees with State support in respect of site, buildings, buildings maintenance, equipment, teachers' salaries and administrative and operating grants. National body is New Zealand Free Kindergarten Union. Professional staff trained in teachers colleges, full cost borne by Government.	Pre-primary	
1.2. Play centres	Up to 2½ yrs	To be 2½ years old		Part time	Attendance is voluntary for up to 3 morning or afternoon sessions a week. National Government assistance is given with sites, buildings, equipment, operating costs, administration costs and costs of setting up. National body is New Zealand Play Centre Federation. Staffed by interested parents. Supervisors have some training. Programmes of activities are similar in both types of institution, but basic philosophies differ.	Pre-primary	
1.3. Child care centres (day nurseries, factory nurseries, etc.) and private kindergartens				Part or full time	Child Care Regulations 1960 govern the premises used. At present about half the centres are custodial rather than overtly educational in aim. The other half exist for educational purposes. Valuable for working mothers with pre-school children because of extended hours.	Pre-primary	
1.4. Family play groups (originally called "family pre-school")				Part time	Family play groups are predominantly Maori. The special feature of the family play group is that all the mothers attend with their children all the sessions.	Pre-primary	

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1.5. Pre-school classes attached to primary school	2			Part time	Pre-school classes may also be incorporated in the primary school in areas where there is no local provision and where the circumstances of the children selected for admission are such that the children would be unlikely to profit fully from the normal primary reception room programme.	Pre-primary	
2. Primary or primary and secondary education					The traditional New Zealand primary school is an 8-year institution taking children between the ages of 5 and 13 or 14. A child usually spends between 18 months and 2½ years in the infant department (Primers 1-4) and 6 years in the main school (Standards 1-4 and Forms 1-2). However, over half of the Form 1 and 2 pupils are now educated in 2-year intermediate schools. The consequence of this reorganisation is that the primary schools in the areas affected become 6-year institutions covering the class range, Primer 1 to Standard 4.		
2.1. Schools established and maintained by Department of Education or Education Boards					The primary curriculum includes language, mathematics, social studies, art and crafts (including sewing for girls), nature study and general science, music, physical education and health education. However, syllabuses issued by the Department of Education are suggestive rather than mandatory, teachers themselves playing a large part in actually framing the syllabuses. The maintenance of primary school buildings is the responsibility of 10 district education boards elected by members of school committees. The boards employ the teachers and pay them in accordance with national scales set down by the Department of Education. They share, however, their power of appointment with the Department of Education and the primary teachers' organisation.		

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
2.1.1. Full primary school	8-9	To be 5 years old		Full time	The first four years are usually known as "junior", the fifth and sixth year as "middle" and the last two (7 and 8) as "senior" school. These schools are to be found in areas where there are no "intermediate schools". The majority of rural schools are full primary schools.	6 first years: Primary last 2 years: General secondary(a)	1-6 7-8
2.1.2. Contributing school	6	To be 5 years old		Full time	From this type of school, pupils will go to an intermediate school, a Form 1-7 school, or an area school.	Primary	1-6
2.1.3. Intermediate school	2	To have completed standard 4 of primary schooling		Full time	The direct functions of the intermediate school are to provide a broad, expansive and common curriculum that will encourage the growth of individual talents and interests and ease the transition from primary to secondary schooling.	General secondary (a)	7-8
2.1.4. District high schools	Up to 13	To be 5 years old	S.C. (School Certificate), U.E. (University Entrance Examination), S.F.C. (Sixth Form Certificate) University Bursary, etc.	Full time	There are still a few schools organised as one unit but with separate primary and secondary departments under the control of the one headmaster. The secondary department, which may have anything from 20 to 150 or more pupils, has its own staff and usually its own buildings. To be found mostly in rural areas. These schools will be re-organised or replaced by separate primary and secondary schools (see below).	Primary General secondary (a) and (b)	1-6 7-13
2.1.5. District high school (re-organised)	Up to 13	To be 5 years old	S.C., U.E., S.F.C., Univ. Bursary etc.	Full time	District high schools are at present being reorganised to provide continuous primary, intermediate and secondary education for all pupils in its immediate neighbourhood. Form 1 and 2 pupils (7th and 8th years) from nearby primary schools are consolidated on the school. The aim in reorganising district high schools is to improve the education facilities available to rural pupils.	Primary General secondary (a) and (b)	1-6 7-13

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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2.1.6. NZ correspondence school (Department controlled)	Up to 13	To be 5 years old and cannot reasonably be expected to attend a public school for reasons of location or health	S.C., U.E., S.F.C., Univ. Bursary etc.		Founded in 1922 the school has primary and secondary divisions. Beyond full-time enrolments the secondary division also provides tuition in subjects which pupils of other secondary schools cannot receive at their own school and provides correspondence education for adults in the subjects of the secondary curriculum.	Primary General secondary (a) and (b)	1-6 7-13
2.2. Independent schools					About 10 per cent of the total primary school population, attend private schools and a large majority of these schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.		
2.2.1. Primary	Up to 8/9	To be 5 years old (entry by scholarship at later stages in some cases)		Full time	All private primary schools must be registered and are subject to Department of Education inspection. The chief requirements of registration are that accommodation, equipment, staffing and the curriculum are satisfactory, and the instruction efficient. Private schools in New Zealand receive free textbooks and other school publications provided by the Department as well as grants from State funds for equipment, for certain running expenses, and part salaries of teachers.	6 first years: Primary last 2 years : General secondary (a)	1-6 7-8/9
2.2.2. Primary and secondary	Up to 12/13	As for above	S.C., U.E., S.F.C., Univ. Bursary etc.	Full time	Private establishments run along same lines as State schools. They are fee-paying schools, a majority of them are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church A private secondary school must be registered if it wishes to enjoy certain privileges open to State secondary schools.	Primary General secondary (a) and (b)	1-6 7-13
3. Secondary education					The distinguishing feature of the New Zealand system is that there is no selection for secondary education and every child, whatever his ability is free to go to the school of his parents' choice. Typical secondary schools in New Zealand give instructions from Forms 3-7 (9th to 13th years of studies). The basic pattern		

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					for the New Zealand secondary school is the multilateral comprehensive type no matter what the school is called. There is some variety of nomenclature, but the terms high school, college, grammar school, etc., have no particular significance, the name of the school reflecting only its historical origins, an accident of regulations, or the choice of the local people. The official distinction between secondary and technical schools disappeared in 1964: all schools providing a full-time course beyond the primary course are now designated secondary schools, and all, to a varying degree have become multi-course or comprehensive schools. Four-fifths of them are co-educational schools. Some take boarding as well as day pupils. Whatever the type of school, a 'common core' of studies and activities is included in the courses, comprising English language and literature, social studies, general science, elementary mathematics, music, a craft or one of the fine arts, and physical education. Most of these courses lead to the School Certificate Examination taken in Form 5, at the end of the 3rd or 4th year of the secondary course (11th or 12th year of studies). English, a social science (history, geography or social studies) and mathematics or science are compulsory in the Form 5 course. However, candidates are given credit for any subject passed in the School Certificate Examination. Guide-lines are set for continuing secondary studies beyond School Certificate but Principals have discretionary powers.		

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					One year after School Certificate, (F.6) students may sit for University Entrance Examinations and are eligible for Sixth Form Certificates. Consultation is going on at present to merge both U.E. and S.F.C. S.F.C. is broader based than U.E., and certificates are awarded for separate subjects using 9 grades, 1-9 to show level of attainment, and are based on internal assessment. It is usual for students to sit for University Bursaries Examination or University Entrance Scholarship in F7 although in some cases these exams can be taken in F6. It is from this level that most students go on to university. Some secondary schools give less emphasis to the more academic courses but still offer a wide range of subjects leading to School Certificate [i.e. commercial, domestic science (girls), industrial arts (boys), agriculture]. These schools are, however, pre-vocational rather than strictly technical in character. Most secondary schools have their own Boards. The Board has full power to appoint, suspend and dismiss teachers subject to the provisions of the Education Act and Regulations, and is thus the employing authority.		
3.1. Schools established and maintained by Department of Education. State schools under the control of local boards							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
3.1.1. High schools and colleges F3-7	Up to 5 years	Entry from F2 with no restriction	S.C., U.E., S.F.C., Univ. Bursary etc.	Full time	With a few exceptions, these schools are multi-course/comprehensive. They may be co-educational or single sex-schools, according to the policy of the district; predominantly the former. Some have large hostels for boarding pupils.	General secondary (a) and (b)	9-13
3.1.2. F1-7 High schools	Up to 7 years	To have completed standard 4 of the primary school. No restriction.	S.C., U.E., S.F.C., Univ. Bursary etc.	Full time	These are comprehensive co-educational schools providing an integrated course from F1 to F7. They are to be found in rural centres.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7-13
3.1.3. District High schools		See 2.1.4	See 2.1.4	Full time	See 2.1.4.	Primary and general secondary (a) and (b)	
3.1.4. District high schools (re-organised)		See 2.1.5	See 2.1.5	Full time	See 2.1.5.	"	
3.2. Independent schools	Up to 7 years	Completion of primary school	S.C., U.E., S.F.C., Univ. Bursary etc.	Full time	Of the total secondary school population, 16 per cent are in registered private secondary schools. A majority of these schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. A private secondary school must be registered if it wishes to enjoy certain privileges open to the State secondary schools. They are fee-paying schools with or without boarding amenities and, if registered, are subject to departmental inspection and reports in the same way as State secondary schools.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7-13
4. Special education Facilities for special education established and maintained by Department of Education or Education Boards					Special schools and classes are provided for children who are hearing and visually handicapped, mentally backward, intellectually or physically handicapped, or maladjusted. In the development of its provision for children requiring special education, the Department of Education works in close consultation with a number of voluntary bodies and with the Departments of Health and Social Welfare.		

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4.1. Special classes	Up to 10 years			Full time	The classes for backward children are the most numerous of the special classes attached to ordinary schools. These classes meet the special needs of mildly mentally retarded ("backward") children, who are likely to attain personal independence as adults. These classes are attached to primary, intermediate and secondary schools.	Special	Variable
4.2. Special schools	Up to 10 years			Full time	Children who are more severely retarded ("intellectually handicapped") and who are likely to require some continued care as adults are educated in special schools. These have been established in all centres where a minimum roll of 5 children of school age can be assured.	Special	Variable
4.3. Special clinics	Variable			Part time	Children with serious speech difficulties are assisted by speech therapists. The therapists work in clinics attached to a central school and serve a group of neighbouring schools, and also in the special day schools for severely handicapped pupils.	Special	Variable
4.4. Reading clinics	Variable			Part time	A clinic-based service to help a small number of children who have unusual difficulty in learning to read. Children attend a reading clinic only until they are ready to progress with the tuition which their own school can provide.	Special	Variable
5. Continuing education					In terms of the Education Amendment Act 1974, continuing education is defined to be all education, including vocational education, provided for persons who are beyond compulsory education and are not attending traditional programmes of primary, secondary or special education. It is intended that adults may attend full-time secondary programmes and full-time secondary pupils may participate in continuing education in the near future.		

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					Continuing education does not include education at the universities or teachers colleges even though some of the programmes run by these institutions might properly be called continuing education.		
5.1. Technical institutes and community colleges					The major areas of tuition offered are as follows:		
5.1.1. Apprentice education	Up to 5 years	Variable but usually 2-3 year secondary education and current employment in trade	Trade Certification Board examinations: 1st Qualifying, 2nd Qualifying, 3rd Qualifying, Trade Certificates, Advanced Trade Certificates	Part time Block Sandwich	The Trades Certification Board (TCB) administers examinations for apprentices and co-ordinates the education of apprentices. The actual structure of the courses differs from trade to trade and while the Apprenticeship Act 1948 made it compulsory for some apprentices to attend technical classes, successful completion of trade certificates is a prerequisite for registration only in the case of electricians, plumbers and gas fitters. In other trades, successful completion of TCB examinations may reduce the length of the apprenticeship. Passes in School Certificate and University Entrance subjects may exempt students from 1st and 2nd Qualifying exams.	Technical secondary (b)	
5.1.2. Technician education	3 years or 5 years	Variable but usually 2-3 years secondary. Suitable employment for 3 years is a prerequisite for the award of a New Zealand Certificate	Technicians Certificate (3 years) New Zealand Certificate (5 years)	Full time Part time Sandwich Block	The courses are administered by the Technicians Certification Authority (TCA) and most of the subjects are examined by the Authority except Year 4 subjects of the NZ Certificate which are examined by the teaching institution and most of the subjects for Years 1 and 2 where students are expected to gain exemption by sitting School Certificate and University Entrance subjects respectively. There is no exemption from the TCA English examination. While the courses at technical institutes are intended for technicians who are employed in a relevant occupation, students still at secondary school may	Technician Certificate: Technical Secondary (b) NZ Certificate: Higher non-university	

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					begin work towards a Certificate by taking the appropriate subjects in the School Certificate, or University Entrance examinations or for the Sixth Form Certificate. Technician Certificates are offered in the following subject areas: garage management, surveying, engineering, forest ranger, radio technician, telephone-telegraph technician and automotive technician. NZ Certificates are offered in the following subject areas: commerce, science, statistics, engineering, draughting, quantity surveying, building and architectural draughting.		
5.1.3. Other vocational courses	Variable	Variable		Full or part time	Courses for apprentices and technicians represent the major part of the load for technical institutes. In addition, a large number of vocational courses are run, the majority being in the business and commercial fields. Most of these courses are towards internal qualifications. Degree equivalent courses are run in accounting and pharmacy and courses are run for a variety of other professional groups.	Technical secondary (b) Higher non-university Higher university	
5.1.4. Other continuation courses	Variable	Variable		Part time	A number of courses of a non-vocational nature are run by the institutes.	Variable	
5.2. Technical Correspondence Institute					The Technical Correspondence Institute parallels the teaching given in the other technical institutes as outlined in 5.1.1. to 5.1.3. above.		
5.3. Secondary schools				Part time	Evening classes, and in some cases block courses and day classes are run in secondary schools similar to those at technical institutes. However, the emphasis in most cases is on the lower level courses with the predominance of enrolments being in other continuation courses (see 5.1.4.)		

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5.4. Voluntary agencies				Part time	Many voluntary organisations make provision for continuing education. The most important of these are the churches and the Workers' Educational Association. There are six District Councils of the WEA each of whom receive small administrative grants and payment of tutors fees from the universities for a number of approved courses. In addition the District Councils organise additional courses, summer schools, and public forums.	Adult education	
5.5. Training programmes outside Departmental Institutions				Part time	A large number of bodies run their own training programmes. The main Government Departments involved are: Health (nurses training - although pilot training courses are now being run in technical institutes), agriculture and fisheries (Farm Advisory Services), Post Office (Telecommunications training), Police Department and Defence.		
6. Teacher training							
6.1. Primary teachers colleges Kindergarten teachers	2	S.F.C.	NZ Free Kindergarten Teacher's Diploma	Full time	Kindergarten teacher training has recently been moved from separate training centres to within the Primary Teachers Colleges.	Higher non-university	
6.2. Primary teachers colleges Primary teachers	3 (courses may be shortened for University graduates or near graduates)	S.F.C.	Teachers College Diploma and after one year's teaching a Trained Teacher's Certificate	Full time	Studentships are available for primary trainees to attend university full-time. Specialist courses are offered for speech therapy, education of deaf children and handicapped children.	Higher non-university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
6.3. Secondary teachers college secondary school teachers	1 for University Graduate or near graduate, 3 for S.F.C. or U.E.	Dependent on course	Teachers College Diploma and after two years' teaching a Trained Teacher's Certificate	Full time	Studentships are available for secondary trainees to attend university full-time. Specialist courses are offered in home economics, commercial, music, woodwork, engineering and metalwork.	Higher non-university	
6.4. Technical Institute Tutor Training	Three one-month blocks	Appointment to a tutorship		Block	Exemption is given for previous training.	Higher non-university	
7. Universities		University Entrance or Attainment of an appropriate standard in the Entrance Scholarships and Bursaries Examination	Undergraduate Diplomas B.A.) B.Com.)3 Years B.Sc.,etc.) B.Agr.Sc.) B.E.)4 Years LL.B.,etc.) B.Arch.) B.D.S.,etc)5 Years MB.ChB. 6 Years Higher degrees: M.A. M.Sc. M.E. PhD. Litt.D. LLD. etc. Honorary degrees: LLD. D.Sc. Litt.D.	Full time	There are 7 universities in New Zealand, including Lincoln College. All New Zealand universities are unitary in structure, the one formal exception being the University of Canterbury which has, in Lincoln College, a constituent college awarding diplomas and certificates of its own. As a rule, a faculty is a group of academic departments teaching for the same degree or series of degrees, for example, in arts, science, law, commerce, medicine and engineering. The basic academic unit is the department. Recently in the older universities the department with a single professor has become as much the exception as the rule, but the system of rotating the headship among the different professors in a department has not become universal. As a result the character of a department may vary from one university to another. Departments have considerable independence.	University First degrees Post-graduate	

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			Lincoln College own diplomas and certificates		Waikato has experimented with a variation of the system of the inter-disciplinary schools in the manner of newer British universities. To all intents and purposes, the universities are independent of government departments, though the consent of the Minister of Education is required for such transactions as the sale and lease of land and the borrowing of money. The universities must also furnish the Minister with an annual report on their activities and annual financial statements. As in Great Britain, a University Grants Committee acts as a buffer between the universities and government. It negotiates with government the quinquennial recurrent grant, which it allocates among the university institutions after considering submissions from them. Non-recurrent grants for buildings and their initial equipment and furnishing, as well as for capital expenditures, such as the purchase of land, are also negotiated by the committee with government on submissions by the universities. The Universities Entrance Board, whose membership includes representatives of teachers and the Department of Education, as well as of the universities, has been created to maintain a sufficient and uniform standard of entrance. The Research Committee allocates to individual projects within the universities money made available each quinquennium by the Government. The Curriculum Committee looks into the regulations for degree and diploma courses. A Scholarship Committee administers a fund set aside for post-graduate scholarships, mostly tenable in New Zealand, and post-doctoral fellowships, though most of the latter are now awarded by the universities.		

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					Entry to the university is "open". That is, "qualified applicants are by status entitled to admission except that restrictions may be made concerning particular faculties or departments because of lack of accommodation or staffing". In practice this has meant limitation of entry to some professional schools such as medicine and veterinary science, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering and fine arts, but the University of Auckland, owing to lack of space, has had to impose a more general restriction. Entry is also "open" in the sense that the minimum academic standard for admission is less rigorous than in some foreign countries. This enables the universities to grant provisional admission to applicants over 21 years of age who lack the ordinary entrance qualification, and to admit unmatriculated students to courses for certain undergraduate diplomas. The need for provision for part-time and extra-mural students has always been recognised. The successful completion of a pass degree will normally admit to postgraduate study at masterate level, but registration as a candidate for the PhD. normally requires an honours degree of at least second class standard. The type of degree most commonly awarded remains the 3-year pass degree in arts, science, commerce and music. In this kind of first degree the requisite courses must invariably be distributed so as to permit advanced study in at least two subjects and study at a third year stage in at least one.		

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						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Honours degrees are always of at least 4 years' duration or 1 year beyond a bachelors degree, save for students who are admitted to the 2nd year course in some degrees because of outstanding performance in the Entrance Scholarships Examination. Masters degrees may occupy one or two years beyond the bachelors; they may or may not be awarded with honours or distinction and may be taken by course work, by a thesis or by a combination of the two. The PhD degree involves supervised research for a minimum of 2 years (4 years for a full-time member of the academic staff), without formal requirements in course work but often with informal advanced seminars and instruction. Written examinations other than for research degrees are held annually in October and November, and at mid-year for shorter courses. At higher levels they may be supplemented by oral examinations. Examination grades awarded, frequently embody the results of assessments made during the year's work. Relatively few students live in halls of residence, the national proportion of 17 per cent being exceeded in Otago, Massey, Lincoln and Waikato and being as low as 9 per cent in the largest universities. Each student who gains admission to a university is entitled to a free bursary covering tuition fees. If the student, however, holds more than the University Entrance qualification, he will qualify for an allowance as well as for the fees bursary, the value of which will increase according to the		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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					standard of his qualifications. In addition, there is a boarding allowance for full-time students who are obliged to leave home to pursue the university course of their choice. Although the largest source of financial aid to students is governmental funds, administered by the Department of Education, there are numerous privately endowed scholarships, fellowships, bursaries and prizes. Good performance during a degree course will earn a bursary and poor performance will forfeit it. Within each university there is a Department of University Extension which runs classes, seminars and schools throughout the university area. The courses range from introductory courses to refresher courses for graduates. Examinations are held for only a very small number of these courses.		

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			There are 9 teachers colleges, 7 of which train primary teachers, one trains secondary teachers and one trains both primary and secondary teachers. The teachers colleges are jointly administered by the Department of Education and Teachers College Councils. The primary teacher training course is known as Division A. Most primary teachers are engaged in general classroom work but there are also opportunities for a teacher to specialise as an adviser in a particular subject or to teach children with special needs. In the intermediate schools there is increasing scope for semi-specialist teaching in such subjects as science, mathematics, Maori, French, art and crafts, music and physical education. The great majority of those who intend to become primary or secondary teachers are recruited from among high-school leavers aged 17 or 18. To meet the needs of students with different backgrounds and interests, a wide range of courses is provided. The basic qualification for a teacher in New Zealand is the Trained Teacher's Certificate. To gain this certificate the student must successfully complete the requirements of the training course and give satisfactory evidence of his practical competence as a teacher during the year or in the case of secondary, the two years he spends as an assistant (probationary teacher) in a school after completing the college course. For certificates above the basic one - the Diploma in Teaching and the Advanced Diploma in Teaching - university qualifications are demanded. The Diploma in Teaching requires passes in 6 university degree units (approximately 2/3 of a bachelors degree) or at least 3 university degree units and up to 3 units gained by successfully completing courses on professional subjects (the teaching of reading, education in the junior school etc.) conducted by the Department of Education. The requirements for an Advanced Diploma in Teaching are a masters degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, a diploma in education, and 10 years' successful teaching service. The shortage of teachers in New Zealand is most acute in the schools outside the 4 main university cities. To ensure that these schools receive their fair measure of trained and qualified teachers, newly certificated teachers are required to serve for a specified period usually 2-3 years, in schools classified for this purpose, as 'country service'. To ensure that 'country service' schools are staffed, there is a salary bar which limits the teacher's salary if he has not completed, or commenced, his country service. Each teachers college awards its own diploma to students. These diplomas are awarded at 3 levels of attainment: Distinction, Commendation, and Pass.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
1. Kindergarten	Teachers College	2	Minimum qualification for entry is acceptable grades in four Sixth Form Certificate subjects; English is essential. At the completion of the course, a New Zealand Free Kindergarten Teacher's Diploma is awarded to successful students. A position is assured to every newly qualified kindergarten teacher.
2. Primary (otherwise known as Division A course.)	Teachers College	3 (less with university qualifications on entry, longer if course includes full-time university study)	The total course may extend to 5 years if it includes full-time university study. For graduates the 3-year college course may be reduced to 1 year. For undergraduates with 5 or more units the course may be reduced to 2 years. The teachers training course includes studies in child development and education, the primary school curriculum - including syllabuses of study and teaching methods in primary and intermediate schools - practical training in schools consisting 400-500 of hours on practical teaching, observation and child study. English is a compulsory course. Selected studies are taught at 3 progressively advanced stages to enable students to further their own education in subjects of their own choosing. University degree units may, subject to the approval of the college principal, take the place of selected studies courses. There are opportunities in the teachers college course and through university study to develop special interests as a basis for possible specialist work in the future. Students wishing to qualify as speech therapists will be transferred for the last 2 years of their course to Christchurch Teachers College. One-year courses in the education of deaf children are held in Christchurch and Auckland. Training for teaching children with other special needs - those who are mentally backward, partially sighted, or maladjusted - usually takes the form of intensive in-service courses arranged from time to time by the Department of Education. Courses are also held for experienced teachers to train as advisers in art, music, physical education, mathematics and reading.
3. Secondary	Teachers College		
- Division B General secondary		3 or less depending on qualifications	This course is intended for school leavers with University Entrance. The full course is of 3 years' duration and provides for concurrent academic and professional studies towards B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.C.A., or B.Mus., at a university and a teachers college. The aim of the course is to qualify entrants for a Diploma in Teaching awarded after two satisfactory years of teaching in a State secondary school, subject to the passing of the requisite number of university units.
Woodwork - metalwork			Students wishing to qualify as teachers of woodwork or metalwork and engineering are admitted to the course and they study towards a Technical Teachers' Certificate. Training is partly at teachers college and partly at a technical institute.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
- Division U (for holders of secondary teacher studentship)	Attached to a Teachers College while undertaking university study.	4-5	Secondary teacher studentships are available to people who have decided to become secondary teachers and to take a degree in arts, science, music, commerce, agriculture, fine arts, or home science, or to qualify for a diploma in fine arts or physical education. The course comprises full-time university study towards one of these degrees or diplomas, followed by a 1-year post-graduate course of teacher training.
Secondary Teacher Bursaries	Attached to a Teachers College while undertaking university study.	1	The bursaries are to enable prospective secondary teachers who wish to qualify for diplomas in physical education and home sciences to begin their studies after a year in the sixth form. Minimum: University Entrance. The bursary is available for 1 year but bursars who have successfully completed the 1st year of the course will then transfer to a secondary teacher studentship (i.e. Division U).
- Division H (Home economics)	Teachers College	3	For those girls who do not wish to go to university. After satisfactory completion of the course and 2 years' teaching at a State secondary school, intermediate school or manual training centre, students qualify for a Teacher's Certificate. Courses are available at Christchurch and Auckland.
Commercial Teachers	Teachers College	3	Training at the Secondary Teachers College, Auckland or Christchurch. On satisfactory completion of the course and 2 years' teaching in a State secondary school, the trainee is eligible for a Teacher's Certificate. Intended for girls with a minimum of Sixth Form Certificate or University Entrance.
- Division C (graduate course)	Teachers College	1	For university graduates. Aim is to complete teacher training. In special cases academic studies may also be taken. College diploma awarded on completion of the teachers college course. Then after 2 year's satisfactory teaching in a State secondary school, a Diploma in Teaching is awarded.
	Outpost Centre	1	Same as above but for men and women who, for reasons acceptable to the Department of Education, are not able to attend the Division C course at either Auckland or Christchurch.
- Woodwork or metalwork teacher	Teachers College	1	Adult one-year specialist courses. For qualified tradesmen who wish to enter the teaching profession as woodwork or metalwork teachers in manual training centres, intermediate schools and district high schools, or engineering or woodwork teachers in secondary schools.
- Adult commercial course	Teachers College	1	Held at Auckland and Christchurch. All trainees are given instruction in teaching method.
- Music teachers	Teachers College	1	Training for teaching music in secondary schools.
- Refresher course	Selected Secondary Schools	1 month	Refresher courses for trained teachers who have been away from teaching for a considerable time.
- One term course	Selected Secondary Schools	3 months	For graduates or people with equivalent qualifications who are keen to enter secondary teaching. Does not lead to certification unless continued into Division C course.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other information
4. University			There is no training for university teachers. Promotion depends largely on experience, publication and academic attainments. Academic salaries are fixed nationally by the Government and there are efficiency bars separating each category along the promotion scale. Universities generally make an annual review of the salaries of staff on a range and carry out annual promotion exercises. All academic salaries are now subject to a six-monthly review.
- University teaching staff			There are five principal grades of academic staff-professor, associate professor or reader, senior lecturer, lecturer and assistant or junior lecturer. In addition there are temporary staff, mostly in the junior grades. Professor. Holds a chair, and may be in charge of a Department. Does some lecturing but mainly concerned with administration and research. Associate Professor/Reader/Senior Lecturer. Most of their time is devoted to lecturing, research and publication. They have administrative responsibilities such as "Adviser of Studies", etc. Before becoming an Associate Professor, a Reader or a Senior Lecturer, it is necessary to have achieved academic attainments of a high standard in one's specialised field. The title of Associate Professor or Reader is sometimes conferred on persons in independent charge of a subject, sometimes in recognition of merit in research. Lecturer. The required qualification to become Lecturer or Assistant/Junior Lecturer, is to hold a good honours degree. However, it is customary to expect an Assistant Lecturer/Lecturer to hold a postgraduate degree or be about to have it conferred, and to have undertaken postgraduate research in his own field of interest. Teaching duties: to give lectures, conduct tutorials, mark examinations, undertake research publications. Some administrative responsibilities in the department. Assistant/Junior Lecturer. Same as above, but usually on a probationary period. Instructor, Demonstrator. To hold a good honours degree - teaching duties mostly concerned with seminars and laboratory work. Often works in conjunction with a senior member of staff. Temporary staff. Qualifications and teaching duties similar to those of permanent junior staff.
5. Technical institute tutors	Central Institute of Technology	Three one month block courses.	Compulsory for all new full-time tutors. However, exemption may be given for all or part of the course and this exemption applies to certified teachers.

PORTUGAL

(January 1975)

Compulsory schooling : 6 years from the age of 7 to 13.
Prior to 1964-65 : 4 years

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education (Infantil)							
1.1. Jardins - infantis (Nursery School) 1.2 Jardins escolas (Nursery schools)	Variable less than 4 years	To be over 3 years of age and under 7	-	Full time	This type of education is run on an almost entirely private basis and is not at all widespread. Ministries such as Health and Public Welfare encourage the development of this type of education.	Pre-primary	-
2. Primary Education							
2.1. Ciclo elementar do ensino basic (Elementary cycle of basic education)	4	To be 7 years old or 6 if exception is granted	Certificate of 4th year of studies giving access to the complementary cycle of basic education to the preparatory cycle for secondary education, to the complementary commercial and industrial, agricultural, artistic apprenticeship course, and to religious establishments	Full time	Since 1973 basic education has replaced primary education (1st elementary cycle and the complementary cycle) as well as the preparatory cycle leading to secondary education. Pupils of special classes generally complete their studies with the 3rd year examination. This type of education is provided in state-run primary schools and private schools, colleges, day schools and institutes.	Primary	1 - 4
3. 1st cycle General Secondary education							
3.1. Ciclo complementar do ensino basic (Complementary cycle of basic education)	2	4th year primary certificate	Certificate of 6th year of studies giving access to general secondary education, technical-vocational education, training for nurses and social service	Full time	This is one type of education which allows pupils to complete their compulsory schooling. It is equivalent to the preparatory cycle for secondary education and is provided in the same establishments as the elementary primary cycle. It is however being phased out and pupils are now required to complete the preparatory cycle for secondary education.	General Secondary (b)	5 - 6

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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3.2. Ciclo preparatorio do ensino basic (Preparatory cycle of basic education leading to secondary education)		4th year primary certificate	Preparatory cycle for secondary education leaving certificate giving access to general secondary, technical vocational education, nurses' training and social service	Full time	Since 1968-69 this system has constituted one channel through which pupils may complete their compulsory schooling. State school pupils who have scored an average mark of 12 or more are exempted from the final examination, provided they have a minimum of 10 in Portuguese and mathematics and 9 in foreign languages (French or English).	General Secondary (a)	5 - 6
3.2.1. Direct education	2				Pupils who score 12 or more in written tests are exempted from the oral tests provided they do not have any marks below 9.5 in Portuguese and mathematics. Pupils who have successfully completed the second year of Portuguese seminaries, having passed the 4th year primary examination, are also exempted. The final examination is compulsory for pupils from private sectors of education.		
					This direct system of education is provided in preparatory schools, colleges, day schools and institutes.		
3.2.2. Educational Television	2	4th year primary certificate	Certificate	Part time	Educational courses are transmitted by the national network and viewing can be either public or private and all pupils are required to sit examinations. The written tests are corrected by computer whereas oral tests are firstly recorded then assessed by teaching staff.	General Secondary (a)	5 - 6
3.2.3. Curso supletivo do ciclo preparatorio (Complementary course of preparatory cycle)	2 or more	"	Certificate	Part time	The aim of the course is to allow pupils aged over 14 to complete the six years of study which constitute compulsory schooling. The course is run in the evening and may be completed in two years; there are separate courses for each subject.	General Secondary (b) (Adults)	
4. 2nd cycle of general secondary education							
4.1. Curso geral dos liceus (General Secondary school courses)	3	Completion of preparatory cycle of basic education, complementary	General Secondary school certificate giving access to complementary	Full time	The general secondary studies certificate is awarded on passing the examination in either one of its 2 sections; arts and science. Pupils from 2nd	General Secondary (a)	7 - 9

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
		cycle or preparatory cycle of basic education; the former 1st cycle of "liceus" or the preparatory cycle for technical education provided a pass in a special examination of French or English is obtained. A Ministerial decree grants that pupils who have completed their studies, parish or missions seminaries may pursue same within the general course provided: - pupils who have completed the 2nd year may enrol in the 1st year of a privately run general course; - pupils who have completed the 3rd year may enrol in the 2nd year of a general course in a private establishment; - pupils who have completed the 4th year may enrol in the 3rd year of a general course provided in a private establishment; - pupils who have completed the 5th year may sit the general course examination.	courses of secondary schools, to teacher-training courses for pre-primary and primary staff and to training course for physical education instructors.		cycle secondary schools or state-run schools who have scored an average mark of 12 or more, taken over the 3 years of the course and a mark equivalent to 10 or more in all subjects throughout the last year of the course are exempted from examinations. Pupils who have scored a minimum average of 12 in the written tests and a mark of at least 10 in Portuguese language or mathematics, depending on the section concerned, are exempted from the oral examination. This type of education is provided in the "liceus" (secondary schools), colleges, day-schools, institutes, seminaries and schools.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.2. Curso complementar dos liceus (Secondary school complementary course)	2	Completion of the secondary school general course	Secondary school complementary course certificate bearing name of sections and giving access to higher education with or without an aptitude test depending on the conditions specific to each course.	Full Time	This cycle leads directly to higher education and comprises 8 sections composed as follows: a) Portuguese, Latin, Greek, French, philosophy and political organisation; b) Portuguese, Latin, English, German, philosophy and political organisation; c) Geography, natural science, physics-chemistry, mathematics, philosophy and political organisation; d) Portuguese, Latin, Greek, history, philosophy and political organisation; e) Portuguese, Latin, German, history, philosophy and political organisation; f) Natural science, physics-chemistry, mathematics, drawing, philosophy and political organisation; g) English, history, geography, mathematics, philosophy and political organisation; h) History, mathematics, art, physics-chemistry, philosophy and political organisation; Within this cycle transfer from one class to the next is subject based and does not depend on an overall average mark. 2nd cycle secondary school pupils and state-run school pupils are exempted from examinations in subjects where they have scored a minimum average mark of 14 over the 6th and 7th year of studies. Pupils who score 14 in the written examination of a subject are not required to undergo the oral examination. This type of education is provided in the same type of establishments as those which provide the general course.	General Secondary (a)	10 - 11

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5. Vocational and technical education - lower level							
5.1. Cursos comerciais e industriais (Commercial and industrial courses)	according to course	Varies according to course	Course certificate giving access to commercial or industrial posts: e.g. office employees, skilled labourers in public and private sectors	Full time or part time depending on type of course	These schools provide either day courses within the framework of regular schooling, or advanced courses run in the evening for people in employment. Pupils who have successfully completed the last year of the course and who have completed a 6 month period of training (if required) may sit the vocational proficiency examination for which a specialist certificate is awarded.		
5.1.1. Cursos complementares de aprendizagem (complementary apprenticeship course)		4th year of primary studies certificate or equivalent and be at least 13 years of age at the beginning of the school year	Course certificate	Part time	The aim of these courses is to provide apprentices with instruction parallel to the practical training they undergo in offices, workshops and factories. Courses are run in commercial, industrial, and commercial or technical schools as well as in private establishments.	Technical secondary (b)	
- Commercial	4						5 - 8
- Industrial	3 to 4 depending on course						5 - 7/8
5.1.2. Cursos de formaçao (Training courses)		Completion of basic education preparatory cycle or equivalent and be of 17 years of age at most by the beginning of the school year for male pupils. For girls enrolment may be granted to older pupils wishing to attend courses run by the Ministry of Education	Course certificate	Full time	These courses are conducted during the day and are designed to provide pupils with a general and technical training enabling them to enter posts in commerce and industry. Pupils from other backgrounds are required to sit a transition examination in order to be admitted to the appropriate course and year of studies. The certificate is awarded once the pupil has passed the vocational proficiency examination. Instruction is provided in commercial, industrial, industrial and commercial, technical and decorative art schools as well as in private establishments.	Technical Secondary (b)	
- Commercial	3						7 - 9
- Industrial	3 to 4 depending on course						7 - 9/10

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (5)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
- Indole artistica (Art course)	3 to 4	Completion of basic education preparatory cycle	Course certificate giving access to painting and sculpture courses	Full time	Courses are held during the day and provide pupils with a general and technical training. Pupils who have a different basic training are required to sit a transition examination in order to be admitted to the appropriate course and year of studies.		7 - 9/10
5.1.3. Cursos em regime de aperfeiçoamento (Further training)		Certificate of 4th year of studies and minimum age of 14 by the beginning of the school year.	Course certificate	Part time	This course provides pupils who do not meet the legal requirements necessary to enter complementary apprenticeship or training courses, with an opportunity to improve their general and technical knowledge. These courses are in the main designed for people already in employment. Enrolment and teaching are done for each specific subject. Courses are given in the same type of establishments as for the training courses.	Adult education	
- Commercial	6						5 - 10
- Industrial	5,6,7, or 8						5 - 9, 10, 11 or 12
5.1.4. Cursos industriais de mestrança (Advanced industrial courses)	2 or 4 depending on course	Completion of industrial training course and have 3 years professional experience or entrance examinations for pupils who hold the 4th year primary certificate and 8 years experience.	Course certificate	Part time	These courses were stopped in 1973. They were designed to provide suitably qualified workers with a general and technical training enabling them to exercise the post of foreman, supervisor or workshop manager.	Technical Secondary (b) (Adult Education)	11 - 12 11 - 14
5.1.5. Cursos de especializaçao (Specialisation courses)	1 to 3 depending on course	Completion of either an industrial or commercial training course or in some cases successful completion of final year of studies.	Course certificate	Full or Part time	Courses are designed to give pupils with basic training specialist instruction. Both full and part time specialist courses are run. The certificate is awarded on completion of a training period and a pass in the vocational proficiency examination. Courses are run in industrial, industrial and commercial, technical schools and some private establishments.	Technical Secondary (b)	10 - 11 12 - 13
5.1.6. Secçoes preparatorias (Preparatory sections)			Certificate giving access to commercial and industrial institutes, to naval training		Courses are designed for pupils who wish to pursue their studies in commercial or industrial institutes, fine-art schools or primary teacher training colleges. Pupils who pass in the		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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			schools and primary teacher training colleges		final year of any course may sit the vocational proficiency examination. Instruction is of the same level as that of the general course of secondary schools and allows pupils to enter the complementary courses of the latter. All vocational establishments run such courses in their own specific specialist field.		
- Commercial	1	Completion of 2nd year of commercial training course with a minimum mark of 12 in Portuguese, physical and natural science and accountancy or the complete theoretical part of this course.	"	Full or part time	Training prepares pupils for commercial institutes and primary teacher training colleges.	Technical Secondary (a) or (b)	10
- Industrial	2 or 3 depending on course	Completion of 2nd year of industrial training course with a minimum mark of 12 in mathematics, physics and chemistry, drawing and workshop exercises or the entire theoretical part of this course	"	"	Training leads to industrial institutes and primary teacher training colleges. Courses are run either on a full-time basis (2 years) or a part-time advanced basis (3 years).	"	10 - 11/12
- Artistico (Artistic)	2 or 3 depending on course	Completion of 2nd year of a vocational training course with an artistic bias with a minimum mark of 12 in Portuguese, drawing or workshop exercises or the entire theoretical part of this course	"	Full or Part time	The course allows pupils to pursue their studies in fine art colleges, industrial institutes and primary teacher training colleges.	Technical Secondary (a) or (b)	10 - 11/12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
5.2. Cursos de agricultura (Agricultural courses)							
5.2.1. Cursos complementares de aprendizagem agricola (Complementary agricultural apprenticeship course)	4	4th year primary certificate	Leads to general course in agriculture after an entrance examination	Part time	The course is designed to give men and women already employed in agriculture a general and technical training in order to improve their professional aptitude. These courses are made up of 2 years general education and 2 years vocational education. Pupils are responsible for the organisation of the courses.	Technical Secondary (b)	5 - 8
5.2.2. Curso geral de agricultura (General agricultural courses)	3	Completion of basic education preparatory cycle or equivalent. Pupils who have completed the first 2 years of the complementary agricultural apprenticeship course can also enrol after sitting the entrance examination. Entrance age varies between 16 and 20 but pupils of 15 years of age may be admitted in special cases.	Certificate giving access to course for agricultural manager. The certificate is awarded only after a 6 month minimum training period has been completed	Full time	These courses which are run in the practical school of agriculture or in technical schools, are designed to provide pupils with a general and technical secondary level knowledge necessary to practise the profession of an independent farmer or undertake skilled rural work as well as to train personnel as farmhands on large estates and livestock and agricultural centres or as official technical service agents.	Technical Secondary (b)	7 - 9
6. Vocational and technical education - intermediate level							
6.1. Cursos medios comerciais (Intermediate commercial courses)	usually 3 6	Entrance examination but exemptions for pupils who have an average of 14 in preparatory sections, in the general secondary school course, or who hold equivalent qualifications, similarly those who	Course certificate	Full time Part time	These courses train accountants, customs officers and administrative auxiliaries and are provided in commercial institutes. Instruction is both theoretical, experimental and practical providing pupils with a wider knowledge of the techniques proper to their future profession in addition to the basic necessary scientific education .		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
		have completed the complementary course of secondary education in sections a), b), c), d), e), f), and g) (see 4.2) but pupils from section e) are required to have authorisation by the Ministry. Pupils aged 15 or over who have completed the preparatory cycle of basic secondary education, a vocational course or equivalent may be admitted to these courses after sitting a special aptitude examination			The part-time evening courses last 6 years. There is also a preparatory section leading to higher education. Certificates are awarded after a training period for which a report must be submitted and approved.		
6.1.1. Curso de contabilista (Accountancy course)	3		Accountants Certificate	Full time	Pupils who have completed the 1st year may enter the general course of "Institute of naval studies". Pupils who have completed the 2nd year can take the course in administration of the naval school.	Technical Secondary (a)	Variable depending on educational background
6.1.2. Curso de perito aduaneiro (Training of customs officers)	3		Custom's Officers Certificate	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	
6.1.3. Curso de correspondente em linguas estrangeiras (Foreign language correspondent)	3		Correspondent's Certificate	Full time		"	
6.1.4. Seccao preparatoria para ingresso no ensino superior (Preparatory section for higher education)	2		Certificate	Full time	The certificate gives access to certain types of higher education with or without an aptitude examination depending on the entrance requirements of each branch of studies: economy, finance, military, naval and maritime courses.	Technical Secondary (a)	11 - 12
6.1.5. Curso livre de alemao (Open German course)	4		Certificate	Part time		Technical Secondary (b)	
6.1.6. Curso preparatorio para ingresso no estagio (nocturno) (preparatory course for admission to training period, evening course)	1	Courses of commercial institutes	Certificate	Part time		Technical Secondary (b)	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.2. Cursos médios industriais (middle level industrial courses)	4 7	Entrance examination. Exempt from this are students who have an average mark of 14 in the preparatory sections or in the general courses of secondary education or who have equivalent qualifications. Also exempt are students who complete the complementary courses in secondary education in sections f or h.	A diploma or certificate from the course	Full time Part time	These courses, which are held in industrial institutes, are intended to train auxiliaries for engineers and for industrial technicians. Teaching is both theoretical and practical and includes practical workshop training so that the students have not only a solid scientific base but also the practical knowledge necessary for their future work. These institutes also prepare candidates for higher education (engineering schools). The diploma is awarded when the student passes the examination in professional competence Students may take the examination when they have successfully completed their last year of study, completed a training period of 180 days and submitted a report on this period. The time needed to complete the course on a part time basis is 7 years.		Varies according to the school origin
6.2.1. Curso de electrotecnica e maquinas (courses in electrical techniques and mechanics)	4		Technician's diploma in electrical mechanics	Full time	Students who successfully complete the second year of study may enter the naval academy for courses in mechanical engineering.	The first two years: technical secondary (a) the last two years: higher non university	12 - 15
6.2.2. Curso de construçoes civis e minas (courses in civil and mining engineering)	4		Technicians diploma in civil and mining engineering	Full time		"	12 - 15
6.2.3. Curso de quimica laboratorial e industrial (Laboratory and Industrial chemistry courses)	4		Chemistry technician's certificate	Full time		"	12 - 15

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.2.4. Secçoa preparatoria para ingresso no ensino superior (Higher education preparatory section)	2		Certificate	Full or part time	The certificate secures admission to the higher courses in architecture and civil engineering, to the mechanics courses of the Naval School and to the Military Academy courses with the exception of the Military Administration course.	Technical Secondary (a)	12 - 13
6.3. Curso médios de agricultura							
6.3.1. curso de regente agricola (Agricultural managers course)	5 or 3	Candidates who have completed the secondary preparatory cycle or equivalent for the theoretical part of the practical subjects of the agriculture courses are admitted to the 1st year. The admission age to 1st years varies between 13 and 17 but pupils from practical schools of agriculture may enrol up to the age of 20. (See also column 6 opposite)	Certificate giving access to higher studies in agronomy and sylviculture	Full time	The course trains managers and auxiliaries for farm estates. The certificate is awarded only to those pupils who have completed a practical period of training. Candidates who have completed the general secondary course (with satisfactory marks in natural science, physics and chemistry or mathematics) or the preparatory section of industrial institutes, having passed the entrance examination of these institutes, or candidates who have completed the theoretical part of the rural agents course and have completed the preparatory section of industrial institutes or hold other equivalent qualifications enabling them to pursue their studies, can go straight into the 3rd year. If in one of the above-mentioned subjects the average mark proves unsatisfactory an entrance examination must be sat. Minimum age of admission to 3rd year is 16. Instruction is provided in schools for agricultural managers.	Technical Secondary (b)	7 - 11 or 10 - 12
6.3.2. Curso complementar (Complementary courses of agricultural managers schools)	1	Completion of theoretical part of the agricultural manager's course and physics-chemistry course run specially in the 2nd and 3rd year of the general course of secondary schools	Certificate giving access to the Higher Institute of Agronomy or the College of Veterinary medicine	Full time		High non-university	12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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6.4. Instrutores de educação (Physical education instructors)	2	Completion of general course in 2nd cycle secondary school or equivalent and aptitude examination	Certificate giving access to the higher course in physical education	Full time	The courses run in schools for instructors in physical education are essentially of a practical nature, the curriculum being simplified and adapted to the auxiliary posts the students will hold.	Technical Secondary (b)	10 - 11
6.5. Enfermagem (Nurses' training)							
6.5.1. Cursos de auxiliares de enfermagem (Auxiliary nurses course)	1	Completion of preparatory cycle of basic secondary education or equivalent	Auxiliary nurses diploma	Full time	Instruction both theoretical and practical, is provided in schools of nursing and includes periods of practical training in hospitals and other public health service establishments.	Technical Secondary (b)	7 - 8
6.5.2. Cursos de auxiliares de enfermagem especializada (Specialised auxiliary nurses course)	1	Completion of auxiliary nurses course	Specialised auxiliary nurses diploma	Full time	" "	"	9
6.5.3. Curso de enfermagem geral (Nurses general course)	3	Completion of general secondary school course or equivalent	Nurses diploma	Full time	Prepares students for nursing profession.	"	10 - 12
6.5.4. Curso de enfermagem espezializada (Specialised nurses course)	1	Completion of general nurses course	Specialised nurses diploma	Full time	Leads to professions of nurse, midwife, physiotherapists.	"	13
6.5.5. Curso de enfermagem complementar (Complementary course for nurses)	1	Completion of general course in nursing, the complementary course in secondary schools, or have equivalent training and 3 years practical nursing experience	Certificate	Full time	Provides training for teachers and directors of nursing schools and matrons.	"	13

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.5.6. Curso de administraçao hospitalar (Courses in hospital administration)	Variable	Completion of general course of secondary schools or equivalent	Certificate	Full time	Aim of course is training of administration staff in hospitals	Technical Secondary (b)	Variable
6.6. Serviço social (Social ervices)							
6.6.1. Curso de auxiliares sociais (Courses for social assistants)	2	Completion of general secondary course, training course for girls or equivalent and be aged between 18 and 30; however, special dispensation for age may be granted if ministerial authorisation is obtained	Social assistants Certificate	Full time	The aim of the courses, provided in institutes and social assistant schools, is the training of female personnel responsible for the various activities of the social welfare services. The certificate is awarded only on completion of a 6 month training period.	Technical Secondary (b)	10 - 11
6.6.2. Curso de agentes de educaçao familiar rural (Courses for women advisors in family education)	2 or 3	Completion of preparatory cycle of basic secondary education or equivalent or hold the 4th year primary certificate and be aged between 17 and 30	Certificate of family education advisor	Full time	This course is open only to women and is run in specialised schools training advisors in family education responsible for helping the social, sanitary and agricultural services in rural areas	Technical Secondary (b)	7 - 8/9
6.7. Artistico (Art)							
6.7.1. Curso geral de conservatorios e academias de musica (General course of conservatoires and academies of music)	3 to 6	4th year primary certificate	Certificate	Full time	Study of singing, piano, violin, cello composition and harmony	Technical Secondary (b)	5 - 7 to 10
6.7.2. Outros cursos de conservatorios e academias de musica (Other courses of conservatoires and academies of music)	4 - 5	"	"	Full time	Study of the harp, organ, double bass, guitar and wind instruments	Technical Secondary (b)	5 - 8/9

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.7.3. Curso de teatro (Dramatic art courses)	3	4th year primary certificate and to be at least 14 years of age	Diploma in acting	Full time	The course is run by the National Conservatory of Music and trains students as actors and producers.	Technical Secondary (b)	5 - 7
6.7.4. Curso de cenografia (Production courses)	3	4th year primary certificate and aptitude examination	Producer's diploma	Full time	Professional training for production technicians and stage designers.	Technical Secondary (b)	5 - 7
6.7.5. Curso de dança (Courses in dancing)	8	4th year primary certificate (except for pupils under 10 years of age)	Diploma in dancing	Full time	Professional training for dancers. These courses are also run in the National Conservatoire of Music.	Technical Secondary (b)	5 - 12
6.8. Eclesiastico (Religious education)							
6.8.1. Curso geral de humanidades ou preparatorio (General or preparatory course in humanities)	7	4th year primary certificate	Certificate giving access to main seminaries	Full time	This course which takes place in the small seminaries of the Catholic Church follows the same pattern as instruction in secondary schools.	General Secondary (a)	5 -11

7. Higher Education

Higher education in Portugal is provided by the universities and non-university level establishments.

Admission to the State higher education system is gained through examination open to pupils who hold the secondary school complementary course certificate or its equivalent. Candidates are exempted from the aptitude examination required for admission to certain courses, in the following circumstances:

(a) Candidates who have passed the complementary course examination with an average mark of at least 14 and who have obtained such a mark in the basic subjects of the examination for which there is also an aptitude examination.

(b) Candidates who have scored an average of at least 14 in the courses or training schemes for admission to technical university, to the faculty of economy, the Naval School, the Military Academy and the Marine School, provided by the commercial and industrial institutes and by the schools for agricultural superintendents.

Students who wish to attend the physical education instructors course and the fine-art courses are required to provide proof of special aptitude.

People over 25 years of age who have completed their compulsory schooling and have passed an "ad hoc" examination may also enter university.

Certain faculties and schools award the grade of "bacharelato" after three years of study ; students who hold this certificate can then complete two years of study leading to the "licenciatura" (1st university degree). In order to facilitate international comparative studies the "bacharelato" is considered as non-university level.

Only those students who have obtained their degree with an average of 16 out of 20 can prepare a doctorate. The doctorate comprises an oral examination on two themes and arguments for a thesis on a subject of the candidates choice. It may also include a practical examination.

Private higher education generally follows the same rules as the State systems but in certain specific cases, mentioned below, the entrance requirements may differ.

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
7.1. Letras e ciencias humanas (Arts and Human Sciences)							
7.1.1. Curso de : -filologia classica (classic philology) - filologia romanica (Romance philology) - filologia germanica(Germanic philology) - historia (History) - geografia (Geography) - filosofia (Philosophy)	3 or 5	Aptitude Examination	"Bacharelato" "Licenciatura" Students who have completed the first 3 years of studies can gain admission to the courses of pedagogics, anthropology and ethnology, librarian - archivist, to the preparatory technical course for librarian - archivists, and documentalista, to museum curator courses and secondary teacher training courses	Full time	Provides training for future secondary school teachers among other things. "Licenciatura"(1st university degree) is awarded only to those candidates who have passed in all subjects of their course of studies as well as the "acto de licenciatura" which requires the writing of a memoir.	Higher non-university Higher university	
7.1.2. Curso de ciências pedagogicas (Pedagogics)	1	To hold 1st university degree or 2nd cycle secondary leaving certificate "bacharelato" or fulfil legal requirements to obtain one of qualifications to course or conditions required for training period for secondary school teachers	Certificate	Full time	Complementary training for future secondary school teachers, school doctors, school delegates, etc.	Higher university	
7.2. Eclesiastico (Religious education)							
7.2.1. Curso filosofico-humanistico (Philosophy and humanities)	5	Completion of complementary secondary course (sections a, b, d, and e) or the 7th year of studies in a	Diploma	Full time	These courses are designed to provide students with training in human sciences and philosophy to enter teaching profession. The courses are run by the faculty of philosophy of the Portuguese Catholic University.	Higher University	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.2.2. Curso filosofica (Philosophy course)	5	seminary or similar establishment. Aptitude examination similar to that required in State system of higher education	Diploma	Full time	Students may be required to attest psychological maturity and social and moral aptitude.		
7.2.3. Curso de propedeutica à filosofia (Preparatory philosophy course)	2	Completion of preparatory course of main seminaries	Diploma	"	Religious education provided by the seminaries of the Catholic church. Advanced training in human science and philosophy. This course has been recognised as an advanced course of philosophical science by the "Conselho Permanente da Acçao Educativo" and students who hold this diploma may exercise public functions.	Higher non-university	
7.2.4. Curso de ciencias filosoficas (Philosophical science)	3	Completion of preparatory philosophy course	Diploma	Full time	"	Higher University	
7.2.5. Curso de teologia (Theology)	5 or 7	Completion of preparatory course of minor seminaries or the complementary course of secondary schools in a,b,d,or e section.	Diploma	Full time	Trains students for sacerdotal duties and theologians. The course is provided by the Catholic University	Higher University	
7.3. Belas-Artes (Fine Art)							
7.3.1. Curso de arquitectura (Architecture)	6	Completion of secondary complementary course, section h or the preparatory section of Industrial Institutes. Aptitude examination	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column)	Full time	These courses, like those mentioned in 7.3.2. and 7.3.3. are run by the Fine Art Colleges where secondary school art teachers are also trained. The diploma is awarded only to those pupils who, having secured a pass in all subjects, have completed a training period of at least 6 months on a public or private building site supervised by recognised architects.	Higher University	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.3.2. Curso gerais de: - pintura -escultura (General courses in: - painting - sculpture)	4	Completion of general course of secondary schools or the preparatory section for painting and sculpture courses of industrial schools and aptitude examination	Diploma	Full time	Students with exceptional artistic ability and suitable level of general culture are exempted from the normal entrance requirements. The final examination consists in the presentation of a work of painting or sculpture	Higher non-University	
7.3.3. Cursos complementares de: - pintura - escultura (Complementary courses in: - painting - sculpture)	1	Completion of general course in painting or sculpture with a minimum average of 14	Diploma	Full time	The final examination requires the presentation of a major work in painting or sculpture	Higher non-University	
7.3.4. Cursos des Conservatorios de musica (Courses of music conservatoires)							
- Canto (Singing)	2 - 3	Completion of general music course	Diploma	Full time	Higher course in singing. Entrance depends on success in a public competition.	Higher non-University	
- Instrumento (Instruments)	3	"	"	"	Higher course in instrumental music (piano, violin, cello). Entrance to course depends on success in public competition.	"	
- Composiçao (Composition)	5	"	"	"	Higher course in musical composition	"	
- Actor et encenador (Actor and producer)	4	Complementary course of secondary schools or equivalent, otherwise entrance examination organised by the National Conservatoire	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column)	"			

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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- Formaçao de professores de educaçao pela arte (Training of teachers of artistic subjects)	3	Complementary secondary course or equivalent, general or higher course of the Conservatoire or equivalent. In all other cases entrance examination required	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column	Full time		Higher non-University	
7.4. Direito (Faculty of Law)							
7.4.1. Curso geral de direito (General course in law)	3	Completion of complementary secondary course in section e and aptitude examination	Bacharelato giving access to schools mentioned in 7.1.1 (4th column)	Full time	The diploma is awarded automatically to students who have passed the examination in forensic medicine. Students who complete the course with an average mark of 14 or more can enrol in any complementary course in the law faculty.	Higher non-University	
	5		Licenciatura (1st university degree)			Higher University	
7.4.2. Curso complementar de ciencias politico-economicas (Complementary course in political and economic science)	1	Completion of general law course with an average of 14 or have obtained the same marks in the 5th year	Certificate	Full time	The course is designed mainly to develop students' initiative and to improve their knowledge	" (post-graduate)	
7.4.3. Curso complementar de ciencias juridicas (Complementary course in legal science)	1	"	Certificate	Full time	"	"	
7.5. Ciencias Sociais (Social sciences)							
7.5.1. Curso de economia (Economy)	3	Completion of secondary complementary course	Bacharelato giving access to courses	Full time	Trains students as economic technicians. Course is run by the Higher Institute of Economy.	Higher non-University	

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						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
		(section f) or equivalent. Aptitude examination.	mentioned in 7.1.1 (4th column)				
	5		Licenciatura (1st university degree)			Higher University	
7.5.2. Curso de ciencias do trabalho (Courses in labour organisation and methods)	3	See 7.5.1.	See 7.5.1.	Full time	Training of work study technicians	Higher non-university	
	5					Higher university	
7.5.3. Curso de administraçao ultramarina (Course in overseas administration)	3	Completion of any complementary secondary school course, the preparatory section of higher education cycle of commercial and industrial institutes, the complementary course of schools for agricultural intendants or any other advanced course. Aptitude examination	Certificate giving access to complementary course in overseas studies	Full time	Training of civil servants for posts overseas. This course and the following 3 courses are provided by the Higher Institute of Overseas Social and Political Science.	Higher non university	
7.5.4. Curso complementar de estudos ultramarinos (complementary course of overseas studies)	2	Completion of overseas administration course or any other advanced course with an average of 12 at least or else have exercised a public or private function for at least 2 years overseas	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training colleges	Full time	Instruction is of an advanced level training civil servants for top posts in the overseas administrative hierarchy. The diploma is awarded after presentation of a memoir (acto de licenciatura) based on one of the subjects taught at the Institute.	Higher University	
7.5.5. Curso de ciencias antropologicas e etnologicas (Anthropology and ethnology)	2	Completion of higher education	"	"	Training of research workers and specialists in anthropology.	"	

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7.5.6. Curso de organizaçao e gestao de empresas (Organisation and business management courses)	3 5	See 7.5.1.	See 7.5.1.	Full time	Trains business management technicians. Course is provided by the Higher Institute of Economy	Higher non-university Higher university	
7.5.7. Higher Institute of Social and Economic science of Evora - secçao de economia-administraçao de empresas (Economy-business administration section)	5	Completion of complementary secondary course in one of science sections or the preparatory section to higher education in commercial Institutes or hold equivalent qualifications	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training colleges	Full time	Provides training for management posts in personnel services of large firms	Higher University	
7.5.8. Curso de serviço social (Social service course)	4	Completion of any complementary secondary course, primary teacher training college, or the training course for social auxiliary workers, provided candidate has completed the general course or any other course through which one can enrol in higher education	Social assistant's diploma	"	Training of social assistants who will become the technical staff of public and private services in charge of education and social aid. This course is provided by the higher institutes of social services. Provided an aptitude examination is sat (written and oral tests of the subjects of the complementary course), candidates who have completed only the general secondary course may be admitted.	Higher non-University	
7.5.9. Normal de educaçao familiar (Family management teacher training)	2	Completion of general course in family management	Family assistant's diploma	Full time	Training of personnel responsible for personal and social training of individuals and families through educative and recreative social activities.	Higher non-University	
7.5.10. Curso superior de organizaçao e gestao de empresas (Higher course in organisation and business management)	3	Completion of any complementary course of 2nd cycle secondary schools	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1 (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training	Full time	Training of technicians who will fill posts of business managers. This course is run by the Institute of modern professions	Higher non-University	

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7.5.11. Curso superior de relaçoes publicas e de publicidade (Higher course in public relations and publicity)	3	Completion of any complementary secondary course	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training	Full time	Training of publicity agent technicians. The course is run by the Institute of modern professions	Higher non-University	
7.5.12. Cursos de organizaçao e gestao de empresas (Organisation and business management: - economic-financial administration section - personnel administration and industrial psychology)	3	Completion of any complementary secondary school course or equivalent	"	Full time	Courses are provided by the Higher School of the scientific organisation of labour (ISLA) and equip students for posts as middle-level employees in large firms.	Higher non-University	
7.6. Ciências exactas e naturais (Exact and natural sciences)	3	Completion of complementary secondary school course, section f or equivalent. Aptitude examination	Bacharelato	Full time	There are 2 types of university degree: - a specialist scientific training - a teaching degree.	Higher non-University	
- Matematica (mathematics) - Fisica (physics) - Quimica (chemistry) - Geologia (geology - Biologia (biology)	5		Licenciatura (1st university degree) Students who have completed the first 3 years of study have the same rights as students in arts and human sciences (see 7.1.1 4th column)			Higher University	
7.7. Tecnologia (Technology)							
7.7.1. Curso de engenharia geografica (Science of geographic engineering)	5	Completion of complementary secondary course section f or equivalent. Aptitude examination	Geographic engineer's diploma. After first 3 years of study, students can enter courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column)	Full time	Training of geographic engineers. The "bacharelato" in mathematics is obtained after three years of study. These courses are run by the faculty of science.	Higher University	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
7.7.2. Cursos de engenharia (Engineering) - civil - mining - mechanical - electrotechniques - chemical - metallurgical	5	Completion of complementary secondary course, section f or equivalent. Aptitude examination.	Engineering diploma After 1st 3 years of study students can enter courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column)	Full time	These courses designed to train engineers, are provided in the first 3 years by the faculty of science and thereafter by the Higher Technical Institute and by the engineering faculties. The certificate is awarded only after approval of a report on the last period of training which takes place in the 5th year of studies.	Higher University	
7.8. Ciências medicas (Medical science)							
7.8.1. Curso médico cirurgico (Medecine, surgery)	6	"	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training	Full time	Study of medical science and training of medico-surgical personnel. The diploma is awarded only to those students who have passed all subjects in the examination and who have completed 1 year of practical clinical work.	Higher University	
7.8.2. Curso geral de farmacia (General pharmacy course)	3	"	Bacharelato	Full time	These courses train students for the profession of pharmacist	Higher non-University	
7.8.3. Curso complementar de farmacia (Complementary pharmacy course)	2	Completion of general pharmacy course. (Only those students who have passed the general course with an average of 14 and above are admitted to this course)	Licenciatura (1st university degree) giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training	Full time	The diploma opens the way to posts as heads of laboratory, chemist - analysts etc.	Higher University	
7.9. Agro-pecuaria (Agriculture and livestock)							
7.9.1. Cursos de engenharia - agronomia - silvicultum (Science of enginnering	5	Completion of complementary secondary course section f or the complementary course of agricultural	Engineering diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1. (4th column) with the exception of	Full time	These courses, which are run by the Higher Institute of Agronomy train engineers in agronomy and forestry. The diploma is awarded only to those pupils who have completed the theoretical part of the course and whose	Higher University	

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- agronomy - forestry		intendant's schools. Aptitude examination	secondary teacher training		training period report (of a maximum of one school year) has been approved.		
7.9.2. Curso de agronamia tropical (Tropical agronomy)	2	Completion of agronomy course	Certificate	Full time	Training provided by Higher Institute of Agronomy.	Higher University (Post-graduate)	
7.9.3. Curso de silvicultura tropical (Tropical forestry)	2	Completion of forestry course	Certificate	Full time	"	"	
7.9.4. Curso livre de arquitectura-paisagista (architect-landscape gardener)	4	Completion of 1st year of studies of Higher Institute of Agronomy or any other higher course	Certificate giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1 (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training	Full time	Courses provide the necessary artistic and scientific training for posts as architect-landscape gardener.	Higher University	
7.9.5. Tecnologia de pasta para papel (Technology of wood pulp)	1	Completion of 4th year of forestry course	Certificate	Full time	Technical and scientific training for industry and research	Higher University	
7.9.6. Curso de medicina veterinaria (Vetinary medicine)	5	Completion of complementary secondary course section f or the complementary course of agricultural managers schools.	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1 (4th column) with the exception of secondary teacher training	Full time	Courses deal with medico-veterinary science and its application in clinics hygiene, zootechniques and scientific research. The diploma is awarded only after approval of the training period report of which the minimum duration is 6 months. The course is run by the High School of Veterinary Medicine.	Higher University	
7.9.7. Curso de medicina veterinaria tropical	1	Completion of veterinary medicine course	Certificate	Full time	Complementary training for veterinary surgeons who wish to practise overseas	Higher University	
7.10 Educaçao fisica (Physical education)							
7.10.1. Curso de professores de educaçao fisica (Teachers of physical education)	3 + 1 training year	Completion of 1 of sections of complementary seconda course or the physical education instructors course. Aptitude examination	Diploma giving access to courses mentioned in 7.1.1 (4th column)	Full time	Training of physical education teachers for schools, federations, sport associations and clubs. There are no exemptions granted for the practical examination. The diploma requires students to pass in the subjects of the third year of studies, to complete	Higher non-University	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					t. one year training period and so present and defend a thesis.		
7.11. Specialised training in techniques							
7.11.1. Curso de bibliotecario - arquivista (Librarian - archivist)	2 in certain circumstances 1 year followed by a minimum 6 month training period	Completion of any higher course	Diploma	Full time	Training of top level technical personnel of libraries, archives service and documentation. Courses are run by the Arts Faculty of the university of Coimbra.	Higher University	
7.11.2. Estagio de preparaçao tecnica de bibliotecarios, arquivistas e documentalistas (Technical preparatory training period for librarians, archivists and documentalists)	1 year and 3 months	Completion of any higher course	Diploma	Full time	The libraries and archive services where courses are run are designated annually by the Ministry of National Education	"	
7.11.3. Curso de conservador de museus (museum curator)	2 in some circumstances 1 year)	Completion of any higher course	Diploma	Full time	Training of curators for art, history and archeology museums and curators of national palaces and monuments. The courses take place in the National Museum of ancient art.	Higher University	
8. Military and Naval training							
8.1. Military Academy course - Administraçao militar (Courses in military administration)	4	Completion of section g or complementary secondary school course or equivalent training	"Carta" giving access to pedagogics course	Full time	Reserve officers and non-commissioned officers in active service under 27 years of age can also gain entrance to the various courses, with special authorisation.	Higher non-University	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
- Aeronautica militar (Military areonautics courses) - Artilharia (Artillery) - Cavalaria (Cava ry) - Infantaria (Infantry) - Engenharia militar (military engineering) : - electrotechniques - military mechanics - military aeronautics		Competitive entrance examination			Candidates who hold the diploma can enrol in the Order of Engineering. The last 2 years of the engineering course take place in the Higher Technical Institute or in foreign schools when the specialist subject is not taught in establishments of national education.	Higher University	
8.2. Course of Naval School	4	Aptitude examination. Completion of section f or g of complementary secondary school course or equivalent.	"Carta" giving access to pedagogics course.	Full time	Higher education training candidates for careers as navy officers, mechanical engineers and naval administration officers.	Higher non-University	
8.3. Naval schocl courses							
8.3.1. Curso geral (General ccurse)	2	Completion of sections f or h of complementary secondary school course. Aptitude examination.	"Carta" (course certificate)	Full time	The various courses of the Naval School provide students with the necessary knowledge to take up posts of various types in the merchant navy. The entrance age varies between 17 and 25 years.	Higher non-University	
8.3.2. Cursos complementares (Complementary ccurses)	1	Pass in general course examination corresponding to complementary course student wishes tc attend and be under 40 years of age	"	"		Higher non-Universitv	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9. Cursos especiais (Special courses)					Courses of different levels are provided also by private schools in various fields of study such as: office studies, tourism, journalism, publicity etc. They are not generally included in regular statistical studies.		
10. Ensino normal (Teacher training)							
10.1. Magisterio infantil (Pre-primary institutes and teacher training colleges)	3	Completion of general course of secondary schools or equivalent	Pre-primary teacher's certificate	Full time	The certificate is awarded only after a 6 month training period in an infant school	Secondary technical (b) (Teacher training)	
10.2. Magisterio do ensino basico primario (Teacher training colleges of basic primary education)	4 semesters	Completion of general secondary course or equivalent. Entrance examination	State primary teacher's certificate	"	Non-certificated teachers with 5 years satisfactory experience and who have the same qualifications as the other candidates are exempt from the entrance examination. The 4th semester of studies is devoted to a period of training in the practical schools attached to the training colleges. The certificate is awarded only after candidates have passed the State examination.	"	
10.3. Professores de crianças inadaptadas (Teachers of handicapped children)	1	Primary teacher's certificate or any higher course	Certificate	Full time	Only holders of the certificate can teach handicapped children in State-run establishments	Higher non-University (teacher training)	
10.4. General and technical secondary teacher					See section below on teacher training	Higher University	

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
University level	
All university students but as far as awards are concerned only the "licenciatura" or equivalent or higher grade diplomas may be considered to be of this level.	
Letras e ciências humanas (Arts and human sciences)	
- Filologia classica (Classical philology)	Arts
- Filologia germânica (Germanic philology)	"
- Filologia românica (Romance philology)	"
- Filosofia (Philosophy)	"
- Historia (History)	"
- Geografia (Geography)	Social Sciences
- Ciências pedagogicas (Pedagogy)	Education
- Ciências filosoficas (Philosophical sciences)	Arts
- Filosofico-humanistico (Philosophy and humanities)	"
Belas Artes (Fine Art)	
- Arquitectura (Architecture)	Architecture
Direito (Law)	
- Direito (Law)	Law
- Complementar de ciências juridicas (Complementary course in legal study)	"
- Complementar de ciências politico-economicas (Complementary course in political and economic science)	Social Sciences
Ciências sociais (Social sciences)	Social Sciences
- Economia (Economy)	"
- Organizaçao e gestao de empresas (Business organisation and management)	"
- Ciências do trabalho (Science of labour)	"
- Complementar de estudos ultramarinos (Complementary courses in overseas studies)	"
- Ciências antropologicas e etnologicas (Anthropology and Ethnology)	"
Higher Institute of Economy and Social Sciences of Evora	
- Secçao de Economia (Economy Section)	"
- Secçao de Sociologia (Sociology section)	"
Ciências exactas e naturais (Exact and Natural Sciences)	Pure Sciences
- Biologia (Biology)	"
- Fisica (Physics)	"
- Quimica (Chemistry)	"
- Geologia (Geology)	"
- Matematica (Mathematics)	"
Tecnologia (Technology)	
- Engenharia geografica (Science of geographical engineering)	Technology
- Engenharia civil (Civil engineering)	"
- Engenharia electrotecnica (Electrotechnical engineering)	"
- Engenharia mecânica (Mechanical engineering)	"
- Engenharia de minas (Engineering of mining)	"
- Engenharia quimica (Chemical engineering)	"
- Engenharia metalurgica (Metallurgical engineering)	"
Ciências medicas (Medical Science)	
- Medico-cirurgico(Medicine-surgery)	Medical Science
- Complementar da farmacia (Complementary course in pharmacy)	"
Agro-pecuaria (Agriculture-stockbreeding)	
- Agronomia (Agronomy)	Agriculture
- Silvicultura (Forestry)	"
- Arquitectura-paisagista (Architect-landscape gardener)	"
- Tecnologia de pasta para papel (Technology of wood pulp)	Technology
- Medicina veterinaria (Veterinary medicine)	Agriculture
- Medicina veterinaria tropical (Tropical veterinary medicine)	"
Other courses	
- Bibliotecario-arquivista (Librarian - archivist)	Arts
- Preparaçao tecnica de biblotecarios, arquivistas e documentalistas (Technical training of librarians, archivists and documentalists)	"
- Conservador de museus (Museum curator)	"
- Engenharia militar (Military Engineering)	Technology
Non-University level	
The term applies only to the diplomas, all "bacharelato" awarded by certain faculties.	
Eclesiastico (Religion)	
- Propedeutica a filosofia (Preparatory philosophy)	Arts
Belas - Artes (Fine Art)	
- Cursos gerais de pintura e escultura (General courses in painting and sculpture)	Fine Art
- Cursos complementares de pintura e escultura (Complementary courses in painting and sculpture)	"
- Cursos de Conservatorios de musica (Courses of the Conservatoire of Music)	"

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification	Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
- Formaçao de professores de educaçao pela arte (Training of teachers of artistic disciplines)	Teacher Training		
Ciências sociais (Social Sciences)			
- Organizaçao e gestao de empresao (Organisation and business management) Courses of the Institute of Modern Professions and of ISLA	Social Sciences		
- Relaçoes publicas e de publicidade (Public relations and publicity)	"		
- Administraçao ultramarina (Overseas administration)	"		
- Serviço social (Social services)	"		
- Normal de educaçao familiar (Teacher training for family education)	Teacher Training		
Ciências medicas (Medical Science)			
- Curso geral de farmacia (General pharmacy course)	Medical Science		
Other courses			
- Professores de educaçao fisica (Teachers of physical education)	Teacher Training		
Cursos da Academia militar (Course of Military Academy) - except military engineering courses	Other		
Cursos da Escola Naval (Naval School courses)	"		
Cursos da Escola Nautica (Marine School courses)	"		

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Ensino infantil (Pre-primary education)	Institutes and schools	3 years	Candidates are required to have completed the general secondary course or its equivalent. The theoretical courses are supplemented by a 6-month training period in pre-primary schools or in the practical schools attached to the institutes.
Ensino primario (Primary education)	Primary teacher training colleges	4 semesters	Candidates must be at least 16 years of age and not more than 28, have completed the general secondary course or have equivalent training and have passed the entrance examination. Uncertificated teaching staff who have a minimum of 5 years satisfactory teaching experience are exempt from the entrance examination and are not subjected to any limits in age. Instruction is both theoretical (general subjects and teaching methods) and practical (assisting in school work and class management). In addition to this students must undergo a 12 hour-a-week training period during the 4th semester in the primary schools attached to the primary teacher training colleges, under the supervision of qualified teachers. In order to qualify to teach in a State primary school students in the primary teacher training colleges must sit an examination set by the State composed of written tests on pedagogical subjects, plus a lesson before a class followed by a critical appreciation and discussion of both the tests and the lesson.
Ensino secondario (Secondary education)			
A. Ciclo preparatorio (Preparatory cycle)	University	1 year	Candidates completing the training course in pedagogics in literature, science or art subjects must hold a diploma in higher education ("licenciatura" or "bacharelato" etc.) which corresponds to the category of subjects they wish to teach or to the pedagogics section of the arts faculty or the primary teacher-training college, provided they have completed the complementary secondary school course. On approval from the Committee for National Education and with authorisation from the Ministry of National Education candidates with other academic qualifications can also sit the competitive examination after they have passed certain tests. For the teaching of manual work completion of decorative art schools courses or professional training is necessary (exception is made for chemistry laboratory assistants, pharmacists assistants and former family management course students) in addition to satisfactory performance in the corresponding pedagogics and didactics course.
B. Liceal	University	1 year	Teacher training course candidates must have a diploma in higher education (1st university degree, 2nd cycle secondary leaving certificate etc.) corresponding to the category of subjects they intend to teach and to the pedagogics section of the arts faculty. On the Committee for National Education's approval and authorisation from the Ministry of National Education candidates with other academic qualifications can also compete once they have passed certain tests. The pedagogical training is supplemented by a one year training period devoted to actual teaching and complementary studies. These training courses take place in secondary schools which function as secondary teacher training schools. In order to qualify, candidates who complete the training course are required to sit a State examination but are appointed

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			only if there are vacant posts. Candidates who fulfil the conditions required in Article 27 of the decree 49.204 of the 25th August, 1969 can ask to sit an examination and be exempted from the training period.
C. Tecnico profissional comercial e industrial (Technical and vocational education - commercial and industrial)			
- Professores efectivos (Certificated teachers)	University	1 year	Teachers are in charge of technical courses which follow the preparatory cycle of secondary education. Their training and entrance requirements are the same as those for secondary school teachers in "liceus" type - 2nd cycle secondary schools. Candidates who fufil conditions laid out in article 29 of the decree 49.205 of 25th August, 1969 can sit the State examination and be exempted from the training period.
D. Agricola (Agricultural educatiɒn) - professores efectivos (Certificated teachers)	University		These teachers are responsible for the teaching of theoretical subjects related to agriculture. They must hold a university degree in agronomy, forestry or veterinary medicine and have completed a two year training period in the agricultural services of the Ministry of Economy or with the running of a farm. They are recruited through a competitive examination and appointed for a period of three years at the end of which they must present and defend a thesis before being permanently appointed.
E. Instrutor rural (Rural instructor)	Schools for agricultural intendants	2 semesters	The personnel is responsible for the teaching of vocational subjects of the agricultural apprenticeship course. Candidates are required to hold the diploma of, or have completed the academic part of the agricultural intendants course.
F. Professores da educaçao fisica (Physical education teachers)	National Institute of physical education	3 years	Candidates are required to have the complementary course certificate of 2nd cycle secondary schools and pass a physical fitness examination. They must be over 18 years of age and under 23. The courses include subjects which are specifically related to physical education, pedagogics and didactics. At the end of the three years of theoretical instruction students are required to complete a one year training period and sit a state examination before being appointed as teachers.
G. Instructores de educaçao fisica (Physical education instructors)	"	2 years	Candidates are required to have completed the secondary general course or have an equivalent training and sit an entrance examination. The first year of studies is devoted to theoretical and practical studies and the following year includes in addition to this a training period during which the students acquire practical pedagogical experience within the classroom.
H. Professores de canto (Singing teacher)	Conservatory of music	2 to 3 years	Candidates are required to have completed the general music course. Training provided in the higher courses does not include any pedagogical or didactic subjects. However, the competitive examination for teaching staff does include questions on these subjects. For certain courses candidates must complete special courses in pedagogics and didactics.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
I. Professores lavores femininos (Domestic science teachers)	No special training		Teachers are recruited through a competitive examination system from among candidates who have vocational training of secondary level in the field which they will teach. There is no specific training in pedagogics or teaching methods included in this type of training but the competitive examination does set questions on these subjects.
J. Ensino de anormais - ensino special (Teaching of handicapped children - special education)	Training course for teachers of handicapped children	1 year	Candidates must have a higher education diploma or have completed the primary teacher training college course with an average mark of 16. Professional training takes place at the Instituto Antonio Aurélio da Costa Ferreira.
K. Ensino superior (Higher education)	Universities		The various categories of teachers in higher education are as follows: titular professor, extraordinary professors and assistant professors who may be assisted by auxiliaries: lecturers, assistants, probationary assistants and monitors. Professor catedratico (titular professor): titular professors are nominated and recruited as follows: (a) by direct invitation: - open to candidates whose merit is warranted by a major scientific work in the field or fields of study to be taught. (b) by transfer: a request by a titular professor in the same fields or field of study in another university or of a related group or single field of study in another faculty of the same or another university or, further, a request by a titular professor of another subject of group of subjects in the same school or by open competitive examination. (c) by open competitive examination: extraordinary professors who teach the same group of subjects in any university or the "agregados" in the group of subjects for which there is a vacant post can sit this examination. Professor extraordinario (Extraordinary professor): Extraordinary professors are nominated to their posts. Recruitment is through open competitive examination for: extraordinary professors of the same group of subjects in another university or of a related group of subjects in another faculty of the same university or of another university; assistant professors; the "agregados"; holders of a doctorate obtained in a Portuguese university or equivalent title or professors under a contract equivalent to that of extraordinary professor and finally other candidates whose curriculum vitae includes publications or scientific studies on the group subjects considered of value by 2/3 of the members of the Advisory panel of the school in question. Professor auxiliar (assistant professor): in general this is the 1st grade to a full professorship. Candidates who hold a doctorate may apply for this position. "Agregado" professor: Universities award the title of "agregado" after examination which in itself does not correspond to a teaching post. The "agregados" who are required to teach are known as "professor agregado" with responsibilities and payment equivalent to that of an extraordinary professor.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			Assistentes (Assistants): assistants are recruited from among probationary assistants, with 2 years satisfactory experience, and from among teachers of intermediate or secondary education relieved of their duties for a period of from one to three years annually renewable, the maximum period being six years. Leitores (Lecturers): the lecturers are recruited by academic councils or by competitive examination open to graduates, 2nd cycle secondary school certificate holders, and other candidates with equivalent qualifications either Portuguese or foreign. Assistentes eventuais (probationary lecturers): A university career (teachers and teaching auxiliaries) generally commences with the post of probationary lecturer. Recruitment can be made either from a proposal by the professor of the subject to be taught, and approved by the Academic Council from among graduates of holders of a diploma of a higher course corresponding to the subject in question, with high or very high marks or by "concurso documentae" (on strength of curriculum vitae) open to candidates who have a university degree or a suitable higher course diploma and who satisfy the required conditions. During a two year period devoted to pedagogical training the aptitude of the candidate as a teacher may be assessed. Monitores (Monitors): The academic council, when they see fit, can recruit from among students of the last two years of the course, or from among persons involved in activities related to the respective disciplines. The functions of monitors are to assist professors and lecturers in practical laboratory or field work.

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